Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. [illegible]

ROCKFORD, BELOIT, [illegible] Northwestern Railway [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]

The Press and Tribune.

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Press & Tribune
CHICAGO.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned yesterday at 12 o'clock M. For the particulars of the final proceedings we refer to our telegraphic column.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

BRECKINRIDGE and LANE accept the nomination tendered them by the Baltimore Convention.

Now the lines are drawn and all the forces are in the field, unless Houston, as the candidate of the patriots in favor of the next war, and Gerritt Smith, as the favorite of the men who go to bed at nine o'clock, can be induced to enter the lists.

GOV. WOOD'S PROCLAMATION.

We publish in another column the Proclamation of Gov. Wood of Illinois, in relation to the cattle disease, which has caused so much alarm in the Eastern States. It is hoped that all the citizens of the State will carry out effectually the recommendations of the Governor. Especially is it the interest and the duty of the managers of our railways to be on the alert, as the introduction of the disease would cause immense damage to the farmers, and of course to the railways themselves. Illinois has already some of the finest stock in the country, and our farmers can do very well for a year or two without making any importations. There is comparatively very little danger, as Illinois has imported comparatively very few cattle for several years past from the Eastern States. The purchases of our stock growers, it is believed, have been made principally in Kentucky. The proclamation of Gov. Wood is nevertheless timely, and his appointment of Dr. McFarland to investigate the subject and report what remedies and precautions are necessary to save our State from this scourge, will receive the approbation of all our citizens.

TOOT--TOOT--T-O-O-T!

Douglas is blowing that Disunion horn once more. "Elect me or the Union goes to smash." Toot! "Put down the Republicans and elect me or the Union is not worth preserving." Toot! toot! "Put Lincoln and Breckinridge down and put me up, or the Union is now dissolved!" Toot! Toot! Toot! A modest man Mr. Douglas is. Compare that harangue of his, reported in to-day's paper, with Mr. Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance, and learn the difference between drivel and decency, between effrontery and modesty. Says our candidate:

> Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention; to the rights of all the States and Territories, and the people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Read what the Little Dodger says and ask in whose hands the Union would be safest!

AN ANTI-LECOMPTON LECOMPTONITE.

Senator Fitzpatrick, the nominee for Vice President on the Douglas ticket, VOTED FOR THE LECOMPTON BILL and for Mr. Jeff. Davis' famous resolutions adopted a few weeks ago in the Senate, after having been passed in the Democratic caucus—resolutions that are more fiercely pro-slavery than anything in the Seceders' platform. We state the facts as a commentary on the necessity of having popular sovereignty candidates; as evidence of the sincerity of the "Douglas or nobody" men when they declaim about the importance of their policy for the preservation of the Union, and as a complete refutation of Douglas' speech, which we print herewith!

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

MORE THAN FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Noble Conduct of the Citizens of Cairo and the Illinois Central Railroad.

We have to record another fearful steamboat explosion. The steamer Ben W. Lewis, a packet plying between Memphis and St. Louis, burst her boilers at Cairo on Sunday night about midnight, and more than fifty lives were lost. For the following particulars we are indebted to Capt. G. G. Sutherland of this city, who arrived last evening by the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Ben W. Lewis left Memphis on Saturday evening at half-past five, with some forty or fifty cabin and twenty or thirty deck passengers, and arrived at Cairo on Sunday night at twenty minutes past eleven. Here she landed some half dozen passengers, Capt. Sutherland among the number, and after taking on coal, left for St. Louis. When rounding the point, her boilers exploded with an awful crash, which Captain Sutherland describes as more terrible than any thunder he ever heard. He was walking on the levee towards the hotel at the time, looking at the steamer. He immediately with two others took a small boat and made all possible haste to reach the steamer, but long before he could get there she was on fire, and many of those who had escaped the explosion were doomed to a more horrible death. Capt. Sutherland has seen many scenes of suffering, but he recoils from those of Sunday night as the most horrible it is possible for the imagination to conceive.

The hull of the boat, it would seem, was not injured by the explosion, for she floated three or four miles down the Mississippi, and when burnt to the water's edge, careened over and sunk. Capt. Sutherland succeeded in saving one lady and eleven gentlemen. Thirty-five others were saved by the steamer Sunny Side and several small boats, and seventeen were landed at Bird's Point on the Missouri side, two miles below Cairo. Capt. S. does not know how many of the saved were passengers and how many were of the crew, but he thinks that in all more than fifty lives were lost.

FIENDISH.

Capt. Sutherland says that the steamer Bay City had just arrived at Cairo as the Ben Lewis left, and of course had plenty of steam up, but the Captain utterly refused to go to the assistance of the burning steamer. He would not trust his boat anywhere near the flames. The citizens of Cairo promptly offered to reward her, and a frantic father who had a wife, son and three daughters on board the burning vessel, offered any price, but the hard hearted wretch refused to stir. He was, however, soon glad to leave, for he heard significant threats of hanging him to the first post that could be found. The gentleman alluded to had left the Ben Lewis, in order to get ahead of his family to St. Louis. Two of his daughters were saved, one of them by Capt. Sutherland; the other daughter, the wife and son are supposed to be lost.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE CITIZENS OF CAIRO AND THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

In contrast with the dastardly conduct of the captain of the Bay City, it is cheering to refer to the noble, generous acts of the citizens of Cairo and the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad. As the steamer exploded about midnight the passengers were in bed, and of the saved most of them had on only their night clothes. The citizens of Cairo at once opened a clothing store and dressed the passengers with complete suits. They took the wounded to the St. Charles hotel and did all that it was possible to do for them. All the passengers were comfortably provided for. Capt. Sutherland speaks of the conduct of the people of Cairo in the highest possible terms. The officers of the Illinois Central Railroad vied with the citizens of Cairo in their attentions to the distressed. All who were able were brought up to Centralia without charge, and the spacious hotel there and its accommodations were also tendered them free of all expense. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad doubtless passed them to St. Louis.

Capt. Sutherland could give us but few names. Capt. Mason, he thinks, is lost. The clerk, Mr. Marshall, the pilot, Mr. McGinnis, and the mate, Mr. Kauffman, are among the saved. We shall have to await the arrival of the clerk's, or some other report, for a list of the names of the lost and the saved; but the details given us by Capt. Sutherland are sufficient to place this among the most fearful [illegible]

LETTER FROM BLOOMINGTON.

The Anniversary Week—Agricultural Convention—State Normal School—Natural History Society—The Cattle Disease—Political Matters—Third District Convention—The Double-Barrelled Democracy—Breckinridge Demonstration—State Board of Agriculture, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
BLOOMINGTON, June 25, 1860.

This will be a great week for Bloomington. The State Normal School, started three years ago, is to have its first Commencement and graduating its first class. Its noble new building is to be formally dedicated. Conjointly with this is to occur the State Convention of the friends of agriculture and the State Board of Education and Board of Agriculture to concert and decide upon some action for the establishment of a State Agricultural School here. The State Natural History Society are also to be in session, its second annual meeting.

The exercises of the week will draw a large attendance here of the best and most intelligent practical educators, and friends of education in our State and the Northwest, and cannot result in permanent good to the important interests in question.

The citizens of Bloomington are handsomely and liberally preparing to entertain their guests, and the zeal and enterprise in which this is undertaken, are an abundant indication that this noble institution and the interests that are to be centred about it, are wisely located and certain to be fostered and cherished here.

The Normal School property here consists of a noble tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres lying just north of the city, upon a well chosen site of which is just being completed a splendid brick edifice, at a cost of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. Of this and the other "materialities" of the school, I shall have occasion to speak in detail when the same shall come more in the order desired to present the whole subject to your readers.

The first Normal Class is now about to be graduated, the commencement exercises to take place on Friday, to be followed by a collation given to the school and its visitors by the citizens of Bloomington.

The Natural History Society meets to-morrow, and that day and Wednesday will be occupied by its session and that of the Convention called to consider the question of establishing a State Agricultural School here.

The meeting of the State Board of Agriculture on Wednesday morning involves important interests, as it is purposed to there discuss the Cattle Disease and the duty of the great stock-growing States of the Northwest in the matter of preventive measures, in which it is manifestly none to early to move. The stock-growers have too heavy an interest to be perilled by any delay and exposure to what might be the result of the transportation of a single diseased animal among the herds of our prairies.

The political campaign is fairly opened. The Republicans, first in the field have been waiting on their arms for their opponents to take order of battle. The triangular fight, which is all the Happy Family of Democracy can offer, is now begun.

The Third Congressional District Republican Convention meets here on Wednesday. McLean county held her primary Convention on Saturday last. The gallant Owen Lovejoy will be placed once more at the head of the earnest Republicans of this region and will be returned to Congress by a larger majority than ever before.

The nomination of Douglas was announced here on Saturday afternoon, and cheered for awhile the drooping spirits of the Douglasites hereaway. They turned out and made a thin show of a demonstration, which would have been an earnest one but for the galling uncertainty as to what the "*other wing*" of their Happy Family were about. The nomination of Breckinridge falls like a thunder-clap upon them, and to-day in Bloomington a most singular conflict is going one. The Douglasites say "Breckinridge will resign," and frankly express it as their only hope.

It is curious to watch the zeal with which the small clique of Buchanan (now Breckinridge) men are going into a demonstration on their own hook. They are to fire one hundred guns at five o'clock this afternoon, on the Public Square. Speeches are to be made, and the nucleus thus indicated is no trifling one, if one may judge by the contortions of the Douglas wing. They are completely under the weather to-day, that is certain—not by the numbers of the Breckinridge faction just in this region, but by the spirit manifested here as indicative that this war of the clans in the Democratic fold is to be to the knife and unrelenting, with a promised result that leaves no hope for "little Dug."

The Republicans here are at work and in earnest. The Wide Awakes are out in full force, and gaining in numbers daily. They meet for drill twice a week, in a new hall proffered for their use for the entire campaign by a liberal Republican, Mr. Roye. The prairies are on fire for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Yours, H.

Terrific Explosion of the Democratic Party.

[From the New York Herald, 23d.]

The seeds of corruption, demoralization and dissolution were sown broadcast over the party under Van Buren's administration, and his crushing defeat in 1840 would have been the last of the Democracy but for the follies of the triumphant Whig party. From the follies of the opposition, some new sensation, the almighty nigger, and the lucky accidents of the hour, the Democracy, since 1836 a lean minority in the popular vote of the Union, have managed, like a bankrupt, by the extension of his notes, to hold fast to the federal spoils, with only a failure or two, down to this day.

There was a report yesterday that Mr. Douglas had sent a dispatch to Dean Richmond withdrawing his name as a candidate, in order to save the party. The report was doubtless a feeler, which it was discovered came too late. The lines of division and of revolt between the Douglas and anti-Douglas wings of the Convention had become too tightly drawn to be any longer within the control of Mr. Douglas. He was like the necromancer who had conjured up a spirit from the infernal regions, but could not bid him down again.

Well, what of all this? There is an explosion of the dominant party in the general government for the last thirty-two years. It came in upon the glory of the battle of New Orleans, it goes out, goes down, and goes to pieces, upon the miserable abstraction of squatter sovereignty. The event makes a new epoch, a new departure, a new order of things, in our political affairs. For good or evil, it is the most momentous event in our political history since the first election of Jefferson. What is to follow? The triumph of the Republicans—the election of Lincoln, a Republican Congress, a Republican administration—and what then? The imagination vainly endeavors to compass the comprehensive changes thus foreshadowed in our political parties and our whole political system.

The adherents of Mr. Douglas have professed a sacred devotion to the Democratic party, as the only party competent to save the Union. But a party which, from its intestine quarrels over the federal offices and spoils, has become incompetent to save itself, may be dismissed and whistled down the wind without fear and without remorse. We are not prepared to sound the tocsin of disunion with the dissolution of such a party. We have some faith in the good sense of the American people. Lincoln may be our next President; the wise, prudent and patriotic administration of Mr. Buchanan may be followed by a Republican administration. We anticipate, however, that a month or two of such an administration will result in the organization of a new party fully equal to the duty of saving the Union four years longer, in a bold, united and irresistible movement for a new division of the spoils.

[From the New York Times, 23d.]

The whole country has been profoundly disgusted by the action of the Baltimore Convention. Even those who have hitherto preserved their faith in the Democratic party have been driven into skepticism by the utter demoralization which has characterized its proceedings. It has been a hot, passionate, selfish wrangle of contending factions from beginning to end. There has not been a statesmanlike movement, or a patriotic impulse, visible in it from the beginning to the end. The contest has been furious and bitter—yet it has turned upon the most paltry of partisan interests throughout. Any nomination which the Convention may make will be deprived of half its weight by the profound sense of distrust and dissatisfaction which its action has created.

[From the Chicago Herald, (Dem.) 23d.]

Long continued peace and prosperity have planted the canker as the heart of the great National Democracy. Personal ambition, factional hate and the spoils of office have been at work. The old giant, that has so often crushed out opposition, totters and reels like a drunken man. Disagreement, strife, hatred and revenge sit in the holy seats, torn from the hands of impartiality and friendship. The times are very sick—almost unto death. Reason has succumbed to passion, and mad selfishness has triumphed over love of country and loyalty to party principles. The Democracy at Baltimore, as well as at Charleston, have shown sad evidences that we have fallen on evil times. Discord, selfishness, envy and violence have met us at every step. The fraternity of the party has been destroyed, its prestige annihilated, and its organization disrupted. Such has been the goal to which the men who now have the lead of the Democratic party have at length hurried the party of Jefferson and Jackson.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

We do not anticipate that Breckinridge and Lane will accept the polite invitations of the Douglasites to withdraw. They have whatever chance there is for any Democratic candidates. Beyond all question, they can carry most of the Southern States. They will have, everywhere, all the influence of the Government officials, and all the prestige of orthodoxy according to the recognized Democratic standards. Those politicians who discreetly calculate as to the effect of their present course on a possibly reorganized and reunited Democratic party of the future, will now, as such men have always done, [illegible]

...failure of an election by the people, an event not now utterly impossible, though strongly improbable—that is, Lane may become acting President. To sustain Douglas, on the other hand, will render any man about as odious at the South, for all time to come, as did the support of Van Buren, in 1848, those who were carried away with an "infatuation" that has impaired their usefulness and influence as "National Democrats" ever since. This lesson, Hon. John A. Dix, for instance, has learned, greatly to his personal inconvenience. Such examples as these, all calculating Democrats will keep in mind. They will range themselves accordingly, in this canvass.

From present appearances, the Presidential problem is reduced to this single alternative: Either Abraham Lincoln or Joseph Lane will be the next President of the United States. If an election is had by the people, the men elected will be Lincoln and Hamlin. Any other event than this, we repeat, is scarcely possible. Should our candidates be defeated, however, the election of President goes into the House, where, it is demonstrable, no one can get a majority of all the States. The election of Vice President goes to the Senate, with only the *two highest* candidates to choose from. These must be Hamlin and Lane. The latter would of course succeed, constituted as the Senate now is. The House failing to elect a President before the 4th of March, the Vice President, according to the provisions of the Constitution, will be inaugurated as President. This is the Southern programme, their only hope being in the prevention of an election by the people, and in electing Lane by the process we have explained.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

According to the *Enquirer*, there was a tremendous ratification meeting in front of its office on Saturday night, and the city was in a blaze of glory and a state of great excitement, because of the nomination of Mr. Douglas by the Rump Convention. The meeting which our neighbor estimates at 10,000, numbered about 500, being twice as large, perhaps, as that assembled at the *Gazette* office to hear the news. The excitement was all in "me eye." The speeches, the shouts, the serenades, etc., etc., were few in number and decidedly flat. The leaders tried to whistle up the courage of the crowd, but it was impossible. The nomination of Douglas was regarded as a barren triumph, and his friends were mad because he had been sacrificed. They did not try to conceal their feelings. They cursed the South and sympathized with the Little Giant.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the State of Illinois:

WHEREAS, an epidemic, called "pleuro-pneumonia," highly contagious and fatal in its character, is now prevailing to such an extent among the Cattle of several of the Eastern States of the Union, as to excite great fear and apprehension that its destructive ravages may spread over the whole country unless prompt and efficient precautionary measures are taken to stop its devastations; *and whereas*, the People of the State of Illinois are especially interested in using all possible care to keep this disastrous plague from among the large and valuable herds of cattle in our State; *and whereas*, I have been requested by many good citizens of the State to take some official action towards averting the danger of such disease in our midst;

Now, therefore, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, in order to guard against all possibility of the infection, whether by accident, carelessness, or design, do hereby recommend and request that all farmers, drovers, merchants, and citizens generally, of the State of Illinois, shall not purchase or import into this State, any cattle, already subject to, or infected with this disease, or which have been in any way exposed to such contagion, or from any State or region of country where such disease exists, or is supposed to exist, or into which the same is liable to spread by reason of its contiguity to the infected districts; and I further recommend and request all owners, officers and agents of steamboats, canals and railroads, and all common carriers of stock, to refuse to transport any cattle into this State which may be so diseased, or infected, or suspected of the same, or which may come from such infected or suspected districts; and I further recommend and request that all Agricultural Societies, farmers and citizens carefully watch any appearance of such disease, or danger of the same, and should any appear, promptly communicate a full and detailed report of all the facts to John P. Reynolds, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, at Springfield, Illinois.

I have commissioned and empowered Dr. Andrew McFarland, of this State, to proceed to the States and regions of country where said cattle disease exists, and to collect all facts and information to be obtained in relation to the disease, its treatment, cure and proper method of arresting its spread, and I have directed that he shall report at the earliest convenience.

Having no direct or official authority to take more peremptory measures, I request the zealous and earnest voluntary co-operation of all good citizens, and particularly of all Agricultural Societies of this State, to arrest this epidemic, the careless or accidental introduction of which would destroy millions of dollars worth of our property, ruin one of the most important and remunerative staples of our commerce, and paralyze the energies of our farmers who are already suffering from the repeated failures of their crops.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Springfield this 22d day of June, A. D. 1860.

[L. S.] By the Governor, JOHN WOOD.

O. M. HATCH, Sec'y of State.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

A large assortment of second-hand Furniture; also several invoices of new Furniture, Carpets, &c., by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers.

☞ Dr. N. S. Davis is to deliver the Fourth of July address at Cold Spring Grove this year.

☞ The wide-awake and generous hosts of the Richmond served their guests with ripe and delicious peaches of this year's growth, on Sunday last.

☞ A horse and buggy, supposed to have been stolen from the vicinity of Rev. Patterson's Church, on Sunday, were yesterday found on West Madison street.

☞ The block of four story buildings on the northwest corner of Clark and North Water streets is to be raised to grade. A fine basement and iron front will complete the improvement.

☞ The Mr. Rawson, spoken of in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE a few days ago as having fenced up his neighbor's windows, is not the Mr. Rawson of Rawson, Bartlett & Co., boot and shoe dealers, 25 Lake street.

BOY DROWNED AT THORNTON.—A boy was drowned at Thornton on Saturday, near Dalton's Bridge, in the Calumet. The Coroner had not returned from holding the inquest late yesterday afternoon, and we shall not have full particulars until to-morrow.

☞ The North Side Horse Railway Company have leased the property known as Wright's Grove, some two and a half miles from the centre of the city, and near the place of Ebenezer Peck, Esq., and are about to fit it up in excellent style as a pic nic ground for the accommodation of the public.

☞ In the case of Frank Bauer, arrested on a charge of stealing cows, and against whom three separate indictments were pending, the first action was concluded on Saturday, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" rendered. He was tried yesterday on the second. We should not be surprised to learn that he got clear of this as well as that remaining to be tried. Juries work wonders and perform miracles nowadays.

JUDD VS. WENTWORTH.—The libel suit of N. B. Judd against Mayor Wentworth (damages laid at $100,000) was in course of progression yesterday before Judge Goodrich of the Superior Court. The day was consumed in speeches of the counsel upon some important points of law. Attorneys for plaintiff, Larned and Judd. For defendant, Wentworth, Hoyne & Miller and Joy.

☞ Christian Hart, arrested on Saturday, and in whose possession a stock of stolen property was found, was brought up yesterday and held in default of $200 to appear for further examination on the 5th of July. The sewing machine described by us has been recognized and claimed by a gentleman in the city. Strange as it may seem, the five boys arrested with Hart have been released.

THE METHODIST EXCURSION LAST SATURDAY.—The excursion train of the Clark Street M. E. Sabbath School on last Saturday, after connecting with that from Aurora, at the Junction, went into Geneva with twenty-four cars, containing by actual count 1,740 persons, who were received and escorted to the grove by 1,500 of the Sabbath School children, teachers and friends from St. Charles, Geneva, and the surrounding country.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK.—We have been requested to call attention of the proper authorities to the fact that our street sewers in certain localities are giving out a most intolerable stench, which, if not endangering the health of our citizens, is at least not so much to be admired as a perfume as pitchioli or cologne water. LaSalle, West Randolph, and East Randolph street, at the corner of Dearborn, have [illegible]

Fires at Bridgeport.

On Wednesday night an alarm was sounded for the third district, but the Department returned thinking it too far away. It turns out to have proceeded from the burning of the house of Benjamin Killam at Bridgeport, which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Whoever set the fire must have entered the place from a back door, and communicated it to a lounge under which Killam had deposited six pounds of powder. An explosion of course followed, which took off the top of the house, smashing the windows and blowing out an entire side of the building. The neighbors then came and put out the flames. The owner of the cottage and his family were on a visit to Racine and no one was hurt by the explosion.

On Saturday night at half past eleven another fire broke out at Bridgeport, between two large storehouses situated very near together, also the work of an incendiary, and the buildings and contents were entirely consumed. George Seaverns was the owner of the storehouses, who had 13,000 new pork and whisky barrels stored in them, worth about $12,000. The buildings were new and valued at $800—loss covered by insurance.

A large two-story dwelling, owned by Patrick Quinn came next, and was also entirely destroyed. His furniture was saved. House worth $800 and uninsured.

Owing to the distance the steamers, two of whom were sent out, arrived too late to be of much service.

The Health of Our City.

It is said by some that Chicago is an unhealthy city. But is it really so? Can Eastern cities show a better record than ours? We think not. Look at the figures. The total number of deaths in this city for the month of April, 1860, was 131, as follows:

West Division........45
South "........50
North "........36

The greatest number of deaths on any one day of the month was on the 4th, when there were 11 deaths. On several days there was but one death.

The number of deaths for the month of April for a series of years past has been as follows:

[illegible table]

The total number of deaths for the month of May, was 109, as follows:

West Division........[illegible]
South "........[illegible]
North "........[illegible]

The greatest number of deaths on any one day was on the 4th, when there were 7.

The mortality for the month of May for a number of years past has been as follows:

[illegible table]

The mortality for the year thus far has been as follows:

	West Div.	South Div.	North Div.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	45	50	36
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	215	170

PATTI AT CHURCH.—Hearing accidentally that this admirable cantatrice was to "assist" at the services of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city, Sunday morning, we concluded to let our accustomed seat in Mr. ——'s meeting-house take care of itself, and go and submit ourself, at least for once, to the guidance of our venerable mother, the Church.

On arriving at the Cathedral we found its spacious walls filled with people, whose devotional air and orderly observance of the services we would commend to the imitation of the congregation worshipping at the meeting-house hereinbefore mentioned.

Noting the beatitude of those around us, mostly exiles from Erin, we reflected on the [illegible] religion to all classes of humanity, from Fenelon down to

"the poor Indian,
Whose untutored mind sees God in everything,
And hears him in the wind."

We thought of the long line of illustrious men, heroes, composers, artists, and of the many beautiful women who had dedicated themselves to its service—of Jean Jacques listening to "the schools" of Venice, of Consuelo sitting at the feet of old Porpora. Across these fancies ever and anon came the scholarly words of Bishop Duggan, illustrating the text, "We have toiled all night and have taken nothing," until yielding to the influences of the occasion our heart ached with longing.

Then it was that the exquisite music of the Catholic Church stealing through the hushed air, made itself felt in all its power. Then rose the pure fresh voice of Patti pleadingly to the Father of all mercies, giving utterance as it were to the religious feeling of her own soul. Every tone of that voice was delicious. It penetrated the innermost recesses of the heart and soothed and satisfied its longings.

How clearly and distinctly it stood out from the maturer voices of Brignoli, Madame Strakosch and DePassio. How it sank in prayer and swelled in praise.

Wonderful is the power "to make music," yet it is given to a child, apparently unconscious of her endowments.

Comparisons we know are odious, but no singing ever affected us like the singing of Adelina Patti at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Chicago on a Sunday morning in the leafy month of June.

THE NEW ENGLAND CHURCH EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC.—The Pic nic excursion of the Congregation and Sabbath Schools of this Church at Lake Forest on Saturday, passed off pleasantly and successfully. The day was charming, and eight cars were loaded with as happy a company of children, parents and friends as ever set out for a day of recreation. Upon arriving at the Grove, commanding a grand view of the Lake, the children collected around the platform and joined in singing, as only children can sing, "I'm glad I'm in the army," which was followed by a brief and appropriate prayer by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Wolcott, all uniting in the Lord's Prayer. The company then scattered to enjoy themselves at their option, and the woods were made glad with happy voices and alive with activity. The Committee had made ample arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of the excursionists. Quoits, ball, graces, &c., were provided, swings and seats, were erected, and a target with bows and arrows, for the ladies especially—a novelty very popular just now at the East—occupied a shady spot, and afforded much amusement. The Light Guard Band discoursed sweet music from a stand erected in a central location. Abundance of good things, provided for the refreshment of the inner man, were distributed at noon, and relished with a keen out o' doors appetite. Many friendly salutations were exchanged during the day with the excursionists of the Third Presbyterian Church who occupied the same grove.

About 4 o'clock the company again gathered around the platform, and made the welkin ring with familiar Sunday School songs, then started for home and arrived at the depot a little past 6 o'clock, happy and pleased with the days enjoyment.

We learn that the popular livery men of the North Side, Messrs. Wright & Carrier, liberally provided carriages—as they have done several times before on similar occasions—for the ladies and children of the Church to and from the cars, a generous act, which must be highly appreciated by those who were thus relieved of a weary walk.

A BALLOON RACE.—Prof. Wilson, who made an ascension at Centralia about eighteen months since, and in whose balloon the accident occurred to the two children about the same time, proposes making another trial from this city on the ensuing Fourth of July. Prof. Wilson has made over two hundred ascensions in Mexico, California and other countries, and designs taking an aerial voyage across the Atlantic soon. Prof. Steiner, we learn, is to start on the same day, at the same hour with Prof. Wood, from Milwaukee, and a race between the two air ships will take place. What next?

THE U. S. COURT AND THE HOMESTEAD LAWS.—The U. S. District Court, at its late session in this city, decided that all executions issued in favor of non-residents, against a citizen of this State, could be levied on the homestead of the defendant, in spite of the State law to the contrary. The decision is that United States Courts are not obliged to take cognizance in all cases of State laws, and that the law of the State where the plaintiff resides is to be taken into [illegible]

Suit for Breach of Promise.

Yesterday the Superior Court, Judge W. K. McAllister in Chambers for the occasion, was occupied in trying a case of breach of promise, the main testimony in which we publish below. The parties in the suit are occupying a middling and respectable position in society, and much interest is manifested in the result. The cause of the prosecution is conducted by Messrs. Mulligan and Clowry, and the defence by J. H. Peck and Evans. Miss Jane Keenan, the plaintiff in the case, is a decent appearing Irish woman, past twenty-six, with fair features, blue eyes and dark hair. She appears to be modest, and nothing in her countenance would betoken a want of all the gifts which would serve to make a man of the defendant's station happy and comfortable.

John Trapp, the defendant, is a German, of perhaps about the same age as the plaintiff, has dark eyes and hair, and is of about medium height.

The damages in this case are laid by the plaintiff at $5,000.

After opening speeches had been made on both sides, James Keenan, the brother of the plaintiff was called. We will allow the reader to form his opinion of the further merits of the case by a perusal of the testimony:

James Keenan called—I am the brother of the plaintiff; Trapp commenced keeping company with Jane in May or June, 1858; he kept it up until the 4th of July or thereabouts, 1859, or about the 1st of June that year; I was at his business, which I had not before seen; after he had staid a while, and was going away, I asked him his intentions towards Jane; after the death of my father, the [illegible] [illegible]

Cross-examined—I lived at that time on Edina Place, between Old and New streets; John lived in a back room then; it was in June 1858; [illegible]

Catherine Keenan sworn—[illegible]

Cross-examined—Do you know a man by the name of Fitz Price? [illegible]

Nicholas Keenan called—I know the parties to this suit; I lived in the same house with Jane and her sisters; [illegible]

Cross-examined—[illegible]

Grace Keenan, for the Defense—The house is on Edina Place; I lived in the front; Jane occupied the two back rooms; [illegible]

Re-examined for Prosecution—Understood English well enough at the time to understand what they said; [illegible]

To a Juror—It was in August, 1858, that John Trapp made offer to pay Jane money to settle the suit.

Charles Tracy, called—Know parties to this suit; I am sister of Jane Keenan; not married; [illegible]

Never saw him in liquor once.

Never saw him in liquor when he made the promises; sometimes he sat by her with his arm around her waist or neck; [illegible]

Cross-examined—First knew John Trapp about a year before he came to our house; [illegible]

First knew Fred Price in March or April, 1858; he was a friend of my sister's; [illegible]

To a Juror—John never made any proposition to marry me. At first he called as a neighbor; never paid any particular attention to me; then I could not tell who he came to see; I supposed he came as a neighbor.

Court adjourned.

PETIT LARCENIES.—On Saturday night, a show case of bonnets, standing in front of the millinery store of Mrs. E. Bigsby, No. 165 West Madison street, was stolen by a girl. A short distance from the store she was met by a little boy, who said, "That is Mrs. Bigby's case." At this, the girl dropped the case, smashed the glass, and seizing five of the bonnets escaped with her plunder. In her flight, she dropped a gaiter shoe marked upon the sole "kxi," which may be seen at the City Marshal's office.

A valuable black cloth coat and a pair of gloves were stolen on Saturday from the house of P. Woods, No. 167 Ontario street.

The clothing store of John Clark, No. 14 West Lake street, was entered by burglars on Sunday and robbed of twelve pairs of pants, six coats, one box of shirts, one dozen neck ties, one flannel shirt, a silver watch and four pairs of socks.

A man named Lawrence Kelly was held to bail yesterday morning by Justice Davis in the sum of $11, to answer the charge of picking the pockets of Peter Durkin of $4.90 while the latter was asleep in front of his residence in Kilgubbin.

A FOOT RACE AT THE METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM.—After the principal exercises at the Gymnasium, in Kingsbury Block, on Saturday night, a foot race took place for the champion belt—distance a quarter of a mile—with the following result:

	MIN. SEC.
P. S. C. Calhoun	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
J. F. Gillette	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
W. J. Hyde	[illegible]
J. Van Inwagen	[illegible]

Mr. Van Inwagen was declared the victor and received the belt, which is made of silk velvet, with a beautiful silver clasp. The holder is liable to be challenged any time within a year. If he holds it at the expiration of that time it becomes his property. W. J. Hyde, who came so near winning the race, has challenged him to run again on Saturday next.

☞ We want a place for a decent English woman, who has come here from Canada. She can do all kinds of housework; has a little boy with her, and will work for low wages to keep him with her. Apply this afternoon from 1 to 4 o'clock, at 109 Randolph street.

For the Press and Tribune.
Requiem for Deceased Democracy.

Ring out, ye bells, a funeral chime,
A spirit has flown away;
Escaped from the prison bars of time—
A being of yesterday.

Ye mourners, turn out, in doleful array,
To bear its corpse to the tomb;
Let's give it a "wake" in a "decent" way,
While we grieve o'er its doom.

Let cannon's roar salute the grave
Wherein we lay its clay;
No more aloft its flag shall wave:
This dog has had its day.

ONE OF THE MOURNERS.

CHICAGO, June 23, after the nomination of Douglas.

PATTI AT THE WIGWAM.—The statement that the proposed appearance of Miss Adelina Patti and the members of M. Strakosch's Opera Troupe at the Wigwam on Thursday night was purely a money-making dodge of the manager, is entirely gratuitous on the part of those who circulated it. The facts in the case are widely at variance with such a state of things. This concert at the Wigwam will cost M. Strakosch some hundreds of dollars more than one at Metropolitan or any other hall would have done, and was prompted purely by a desire, expressed by many citizens, that a place might be selected and a price of admission fixed so low that *all* who desired to hear Patti might be accommodated. This has now been done. Tickets are for sale at H. M. Higgin's Music Store, No. 117 Randolph street, and we trust the *people*, by purchasing them and filling the Wigwam, may fasten the falsehood upon the very face of those who started it.

"SALT IS GOOD."—So says the "Good Book," and so say all mankind. The salt business is an extensive, and, of course, a good business. The Chicago market is supplied mainly from Syracuse, N. Y. All the companies in that city have been united into one, under the name of the Onondaga Salt Company. Of this Company, Alonzo Richmond, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Agent. We quote as follows from the Syracuse *Standard*:

We learn that the Salt Company have appointed Mr. Alonzo Richmond their Agent at Chicago. The arrangement was made yesterday. All the salt shipped to Chicago by the Company, will be consigned to Mr. Richmond, who will have the distribution and sale at all points in that section of country. Mr. R. has been engaged in the salt trade at Chicago for several years past, and is thoroughly conversant with the business. In engaging his services as their agent, the Company have been fortunate, as the business could not be placed in more intelligent or trustworthy hands. The quantity of salt marketed at Chicago during the past year was about 325,000 barrels.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT THE NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The Trustees of this institution meet at 10½ o'clock to-day in the College Chapel at Evanston. The exercises will be as follows during the week:

Tuesday evening, a concert by the Musical Union of Evanston. Wednesday evening, lecture by Dr. Beecher of Galesburg. Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock, Baccalaureate sermon by Bishop Simpson; in the afternoon, addresses by the graduates and the ceremony of conferring degrees.

Excursion tickets on the Milwaukee Railroad during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at half fare. The public are invited to attend.

☞ John Byrne, a form carrier in the *Herald* office, got unusually tight on Saturday last, on account of Douglas' nomination for the Presidency. Enraged at having his *form* "dumped" in the street, he went home, got his gun, fired it off, and, the barrel bursting, had his arm terribly mangled. He didn't go back to the *Herald* office to wreak his contemplated vengeance on those who had insulted him. A surgeon was called instead.

MELM'S GARDEN.—The second grand evening concert in Melm's Garden will take place this evening. The Garden is to be beautifully illuminated by hundreds of colored lamps, which will produce a magic effect. These concerts promise to become quite as popular as those given at Palace Garden in New York city; in fact, the only [illegible] summer season.

☞ Rally, rally, rally, Republican Wide-Awakes, at No. 39 Lake street, Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Douglas is nominated and we must beat him. Come old, come young and join the Republican Wide-Awake Club. There will be a full meeting for the election of a President, Vice President, and Directors, and other business connected with the Club.

Per order, E. P. TOWNE, Sec'y.

EARNINGS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from the 16th to the 22d of June:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$13,759.00	$13,406.64	$ 102.36 Dec.
Passengers	7,712.61	6,27[illegible]	1,44[illegible] Dec.
Mails, &c.	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Total	$22,437.61	$20,6[illegible]	$1,7[illegible] Dec.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Postage stamps, in packages of $5 and $10 can be had at our counting-room. Currency at par will be taken in payment for them.

DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION.—On returning from a Sabbath School pic-nic excursion, last Saturday afternoon, as we were passing from the depot to our residence, our attention was called, by the sound of fife and drum, to a drinking saloon, on the front of which was the placard, in capitals, "DOUGLAS ALE." A barrel of ale was placed upon the sidewalk, with a tapster below, who kept half a dozen tumblers constantly replenished, and all "squatter sovereigns" were invited to drink freely. Some two or three dozen had been drawn to the spot, and (without urging) were accepting the free liquor, and a more boozy and surly set of fellows we never saw. This was the announcement to us that Douglas had been nominated for the Presidency by a fragment of his party,—and was it not perfectly characteristic? It struck us as a symptom of the moral quality of the nomination, and a sample of some of the demoralizing results which would ensue, if a majority of the freemen of this nation could so far forget their dignity and duty as to bestow their suffrages on a man who, when the noble Sumner was prostrated by a ruffian blow from behind, and beaten almost to death had not humanity enough in his bosom to interfere, "lest his motives should be misconstrued." The part of *that* selfish demagogue in our national affairs, we hopefully believe, is about "played out." W.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Thermometer 90° in the shade. If it is as hot to-day as it was yesterday, we advise our readers to call and get a Gas Flat Iron Heater at 181 Lake street, and you will be saved all the heat accompanying ironing day.

WIDE AWAKES, ATTENTION!—all the members of the Republican Wide Awake Club of Chicago, and those who desire to join, are requested to meet at the Hall, 39 Lake street, on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, at which time there will be an election of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, seven managers, and the commanding officers of the Company, for the campaign.

EDWARD P. TOWNE, Secretary.

☞ T. C. Smith & Co., Manufacturers of Brass Faucets, Beer Flange and Plumber's Cocks, Brass Castings and Copper Work, made to order, at No. 228 Washington street. June 21-6t.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 302 State street. je20-3m.

☞ If you want a good Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp, which will give the light of eight candles, not costing but seven-eighths of a cent an hour, emitting no odor or smoke, and non explosive, go to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 123 South Clark street, between Washington and Madison. Lard, Solar, Fluid, Lunar and all kinds of Lamps altered to burn Kerosene. je5-1m

DIED.

Yesterday morning, 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, EBENEZER G., son of E. G. and Maria L. Wolcott, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock at No. 43 South Curtis street. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On the 2[illegible] June, of Diptheria, LUCY ELIZABETH, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Drake, aged 5 years and 2 months.

In Chicago, of Bowel Complaint, on the 24th, HARRIET L., only daughter of George J. and Theresa Elmer, aged 1 year, 5 months and 24 days.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Machinist who has not been troubled to obtain a good Oil for lubricating fine machines, such as JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general. Those who desire an Oil which will not Gum, at a moderate price, will be suited if they use the "Fine Spindle Machinery Oil," AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 123 Clark street, between Madison and Washington sts. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP. Tallow, No. 1, Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds; Candles—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cleveland Steam Candles; Soaps—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by J. C. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.

WANTED—A situation as Bookkeeper or Clerk by a young man of considerable experience, is a fine clerk and expeditious salesman, and can give the highest city testimonials as to character and ability. A pleasant situation more desirable than a large salary and the latter not expected. Please address "J. W." at this office.

DOG LOST!—Lost on State St. Monday, 25th, a Setter Dog, white tail, fore legs and head, wire muzzled and brass plate. Three dollars reward by leaving said Dog at No. 26 State street, Head Quarters.

PIANO WANTED.—New or second hand, but must be good 7 octave instrument, in exchange for a fine cottage House, in part. Address "C." P. O. Box 1430.

SHINGLES.—800,000 A. No. 1 Sawed Shingles at $2.40 per m.; 75,000 Common Sawed Shingles at $1.50 per m. Just landed and for sale at above prices. COREY & DWIGHT, West Water street, near Lake Bridge.

TO RENT—House No. 547 State street. A part of rent can be paid in board. None but good tenants need apply. Inquire on premises, or at 340½ South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A good Horse, Light Top Buggy and Harness. Apply to GEO. SHERWOOD, 132 & 134 Lake street.

WANTED—An experienced Nurse, a middle aged woman capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. French or German preferred. Apply at 271 Ontario street, North Side.

WANTED—A Gentleman wishes Meals in a PRIVATE family. Boarding houses need not answer. Address "K." Post Office Box 1740.

FOR GREEN BAY AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The Cheapest route to all parts of Northern Wisconsin. The First-Class Steamer Wabash Valley, CAPT. DOUGLAS, Will leave for the above ports EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, No. 6 River st., near Rush st. Bridge.

H. W. WITHERELL, 54 Lake street, will sell for the next ten days his FINE STOCK OF Ready Made Bonnets at Greatly Reduced Prices. Ladies wanting a good Bonnet at a low price will do well to call.

CLOSING OUT SALE CONTINUED. T. B. CARTER, Will offer, REGARDLESS OF COST, His entire stock of Dress & Fancy Goods. ☞ GREAT BARGAINS may be had by an early selection from this finely assorted stock. 136 - - - LAKE STREET. - - - 136

CAUTION.—THE ILLINOIS State Business Directory. The public are respectfully informed that this work is now ready for delivery, and the public are hereby cautioned not to pay any money without the production of the orders or notes for the advertisements and subscriptions, as persons are attempting to collect the same without the said notes, and in all cases they are to be collected by JOHN C. W. BAILEY, who is solely authorized to collect them, or by such persons as have his written authority for doing so.

DOUGLAS DOCUMENTS. SHEAHAN'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS, Price, $1.00. CAMPAIGN LIFE OF DOUGLAS, Price, 25c. Douglas' Song Books, Douglas Letter Paper with Medallion Likeness. Douglas Envelopes with Medallion Likeness. Portraits of Stephen A. Douglas. For sale Wholesale and Retail By W. B. KEEN, Bookseller, 148 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

TO THE PUBLIC.—WRIGHT'S GROVE, —FOR— Pic-Nics, Sunday School Celebrations, &c. The North Chicago City Railway Company have made arrangements with the proprietor of Wright's Grove, situated at the northern terminus of their road, for the use of the same for Pic-Nics, Celebrations, &c. For further particulars apply at their Office, corner of Clark and Chestnut sts. E. L. BRISTOL, Supt.

THERMOMETERS, IN GREAT VARIETY. Mantel Thermometers, REAL BRONZE, Mantel Thermometers, OF FINE GILT. FANCY THERMOMETERS, TRAVELING THERMOMETERS, DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS, THERMOMETERS of every description at J. H. REED & CO.'S, Apothecaries and Chemists, 141 & 146 Lake street, Dealers in Fine Toilet Goods, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

400 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS, landing and in store. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 BBLS. N. S. SYRUPS, for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BOXES PRIME CODFISH. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. N. S. CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 BOXES CANDLES for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 TCS. RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1150 HF. CHESTS Y. H. TEA, various qualities, very low. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

TRUSTEES SALE.—Default having been made by Milton Parker in the payment of his promissory note for $1,425 dated May 25d, 1[illegible] [illegible] C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Chicago, June 25th, 1860.

CADDIE LEE RATHBURN, [illegible]

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Ontario Dried Corn, Meal, Feed, &c. [illegible]

REQUEST.—If the gentleman who called at my office and obtained a deed, executed by James Curtiss, E. L. Hanham and others, to L. J. Todd, will send me his name, he will confer a favor and much oblige C. N. HOLDEN.

HEATING BY STEAM.—Proposals will be received until the 30th inst., for placing suitable apparatus in the new Seminary on Taylor street [illegible] JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

CAUTION.—I learn that recently some attempts have been made to borrow small sums of money in my name. This is to caution the public against all such attempts. E. McCHESNEY.

WOOL TWINES AND BUR LAPS.—[illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Auctioneers—82 Lake street. Second-Hand Furniture AT AUCTION. We will sell on THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 82 Lake street, The Entire Furniture of a Family going East. Consisting of Parlor Furniture in Mahogany and Hair Cloth, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Chamber, Bedroom, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture of every description, Refrigerator, Bath Tub, &c. &c. Also—One of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines in perfect order. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets and Piano Forte AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, June 26th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, a large and extensive assortment of Furniture and Household Goods, consisting of Sofas, Marble Top and Plain Centre and Card Tables and Stands, Mahogany Easy Chairs, Hat Trees, What-Nots, Book Cases, and Secretaries, Bureaus and Washstands, with and without marble tops, Mahogany and other Bedsteads, Lounges, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables in Walnut and Oak, Rocking and Parlor Chairs of various styles, English Parlor and Chamber Cottage sets, French Bedsteads and Rosewood Tete-à-Tete Easy Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Carpets, Mirrors, and a variety of other goods. ALSO. One Piano Forte. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. For the sale of all kinds of personal property real estate household goods, furniture, &c. JAMES A. MARSHALL, Salesman, No. 38 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—Horse and Buggy wanted, for which will be paid a second-hand Piano and the balance in cash. Apply to J. L. LEE, 84 Clark street.

WANTED—A person to take a small First Class Boarding House. Said house is mostly furnished, and the owner will take rent in board. Address Box 45, with real name and reference.

WANTED—A Rare Chance.—To exchange 80 acres of land in Michigan for Horses. Apply to No. 39 North Clark street.

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—100 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, to sell the new and great Steel Plate Engraving, from which from 100 to 300 per cent profit. Persons engaging in the sale of large Engravings of Douglas, Great Portraits of Lincoln. Single copy 50 cts. Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Information wanted of JOHN THOMSON, a native of Foulhouse, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who was at [illegible] in Mattoon, Illinois. Any information regarding him will be thankful received by his parents, James and Mary Thomson, [illegible] Office of the Ill. Cent. R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

WOOD WANTED.—Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County Poor-house with 150 Cords of good, sound body Oak Wood, to be delivered at the Poorhouse. The privilege is reserved to reject all or any bids. Proposals should be sent in on or before noon on the 5th day of July, 1860, directed to GEO. F. HANSEN, County Agent. Chicago, June 18, 1860.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young able bodied men [illegible] $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 136 South Clark street, Chicago. J. W. ALLEY, Lieut. 8d Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first class residence with three acres of land, in the [illegible] Northern city limits. Inquire of HOLMES & PECK, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE, or Exchange for Chicago City or [illegible] property Farm within 40 miles of the City [illegible] Horses, Carriages, Wagons [illegible] LIVERY STOCK, consisting of [illegible] Address WM. SIMONDS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence Lot, [illegible] on the West Side, on easy terms. [illegible] No. 12 North Wells street, or South west corner of Fulton and Desplaines street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his Residence at Racine, Wisconsin. [illegible] Variety Shade Trees, Shrubbery and Plants. With a fine garden—eastern front of 160 feet—with fine View of Lake Michigan. [illegible] WM. A. MURPHY, Tremont House, Chicago.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant suburban residence, with ample grounds, for sale or to exchange for other property. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 2817.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE! The subscriber offers for sale, to close an estate, the "Galesburg Mill," [illegible] R. P. HILL, Executor, Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, [illegible] and a fall of 14 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek. A Never Failing Stream. It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A DOCK 105 ft. fronting on Ellsworth street, and running through to the river, between Harrison and Polk streets to rent for two years cheap. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner of Lake and [illegible] streets.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, [illegible] E. C. LARNED, 97 Washington street.

TO RENT.—A pleasant furnished Residence to rent for a term of one or more years, or if desired the furniture will be sold at a few weeks [illegible] [illegible]

TO RENT—A party having made other arrangements, will rent the house he has leased for the ensuing year at a large discount on what is now paying. [illegible] Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, [illegible]

TO RENT—A beautiful residence. A good tenant with a small family wanted to rent a beautiful Two Story Double Cottage with or without furniture at COTTAGE GROVE. [illegible] Rooms 10 and 11 No. 151 Randolph st.

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos for sale low. [illegible] 125 Lake street—near Clark.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET. The elegant house and grounds at HYDE PARK, Lately occupied by Dr. A. NEWKIRK, to let cheap. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and La Salle streets.

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS, STYLES AND PRICES. [illegible] Chicago Salesroom 133 Lake st. [illegible] YOUNG & CO., Chicago Illinois.

RICININE AND CASTORINE. These beautiful preparations are becoming deservedly popular as Tonics and Dressings for the Hair, Put up in bottles at 50 cents each by GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists, And dealers in Imported and Domestic Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. 202 Randolph street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the world-renowned RAVEL FAMILY, GABRIEL and FRANCOIS, and the talented troupe of Forty Artists, including the Wonderful Child YOUNG AMERICA, and MARTINETTI BROTHERS. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26th, Will be presented the Comic Pantomime entitled the MAGIC TRUMPET. With new Tricks, Scenery, Transformations and Fire Works. [illegible] Also the beautiful Ballet Divertissement LE DIABLE A QUATRE. [illegible] Grand Evolutions on the CORDE TENDUE by Mons. [illegible] ☞ First night of ED TRUPERO, by Young America. SCALE OF PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; 2nd Circle, 25 cents; [illegible] ☞ Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

MELMS' GARDEN, (North Clark street, above Chicago Avenue.) TUESDAY, June 26th. Second Grand Italian Night, Brilliant Illumination of the Garden and Excellent Programme by the entire LIGHT GUARD BAND. PROGRAMME: PART I. [illegible] PART II. [illegible] The entire Garden will be illuminated on the occasion by colored lamps, producing a magic effect. ALBERT MELMS.

WIGWAM. MISS ADELINA PATTI. Grand MUSICAL FESTIVAL FOR THE MILLION. Last appearance in Chicago of MISS ADELINA PATTI, MADAM STRAKOSCH, SIG. BRIGNOLI, SIG. AMODIO, JUNCA. The combined Choral Societies of Chicago, numbering over 100 Voices, Have kindly consented to volunteer. A Grand Orchestra and Military Band [illegible] A Grand Musical Festival, [illegible] WIGWAM, On Thursday Evening, June 28th. The Chorus and Orchestral Forces will amount to not less than 150 PERFORMERS. [illegible] IMPORTANT NOTICE.—[illegible]

PROGRAMME: PART I. [illegible] PART II. [illegible]

HOLD ON! STOP!! Go and See Antonio & Bro's Great World Circus. BUT DON'T FORGET THE GREAT QUADRUPLE SHOW, In the Basement of the Old Church, corner Washington and Clark, consisting of the Wonders of the World Combined. Living Human and Animal Curiosities from all parts of the Globe. Over twenty in number. All exhibited together for one price of admission. [illegible]

ANTONIO BROTHERS' GREAT WORLD CIRCUS Will Exhibit at Chicago, ON WASHINGTON STREET, (Opposite the Court House) On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 25th, 26th and 27th. ☞ First appearance on Monday night at 7 o'clock; Tuesday and Wednesday at 2 and 7 P. M. ORGANIZED FOR 1860. Comprising some of the most BRILLIANT ARTISTES Lately arrived from Europe, combined with the best American Equestrian Talent, all under the personal superintendence of the managing proprietors, the ANTONIO BROTHERS, [illegible] Admission—Box, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents; Children to Boxes, 25 cents.

LADIES' FAIR —AND— Medley Entertainment AT THE WIGWAM, For the BENEFIT of the ORPHANS, ON MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 2d, 3d and 4th of July, 1860. MANAGERS: [illegible] ☞ Tickets admitting Lady and Gent, $1.00. An Oration will be delivered on the 4th of July. A Band in attendance every evening.

METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM. Kingsbury Block, Chicago, - - - - Illinois. [illegible]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1860.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

It is suggested by one of the most earnest and disinterested Republicans in the State, that each of Congressional Conventions about to be held, be asked by the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and other Republican journals, to express its will about this question of the Lieut. Governorship—to either ratify the nomination of VITAL JARROTT, made by the State Central Committee, or recommend the calling of another Convention. We cheerfully comply with the suggestion, not only to give the Republicans of the State an opportunity to satisfy themselves that no attempt has been made to forestal their action, but to point out the way in which Col. Jarrott may be relieved of the embarrassment of his position. We trust that the Conventions of which we speak will take the action demanded in the premises.

WILL DOUGLAS RESIGN?

Mr. Douglas does not represent the popular will of Illinois. He was elected to the place he holds by a vote of 4,085 less than Lincoln received. He is a standing refutation of "my great principle." He ignores popular sovereignty every day of his life. He has got the nomination of the Rump of a National Convention for the Presidency. Now will he resign his seat in the Senate which he holds in opposition to the popular will? Let us put his blustering professions to a test. If he believes in the right of the people to rule, and of the majority to choose their public servants, he will throw up his commission and come home? If he believes, or if his friends believe, that he can carry Illinois in November, and, if he fails of the Presidency, that he can be sent back to the Senate, he can safely resign. Will he? Will Douglas resign? That's the question.

THE FEELING IN ILLINOIS.

The mail brings us half a dozen letters from as many parts of the State, the writers of which express their regret that the disruption of the Baltimore Convention and the nomination of two sham Democratic candidates for the Presidency, has put it out of the power of the Republicans of Illinois to give Mr. Douglas the battle for which his friends pretend to be eager. We sympathise with this feeling; but as matters now stand, we shall not be able to ascertain the Senator's exact strength; because thousands of his friends will unquestionably see the folly of throwing away their ballots, and vote for Lincoln and Hamlin outright.

THIRTY DAYS FROM NOW.

No sane man can now doubt that HONEST OLD ABE will be the next President of the United States. Opposed by the united pro-slavery party, his chances of success were such as gave the liveliest hopes to his friends and sent consternation through the camp of the enemy. The division of the Sham Democracy and the nomination of two candidates has ripened probability into certainty, and nothing but criminal folly or inexcusable apathy on the part of the Republicans can destroy the prospect of a great victory. Within thirty days or as soon as the effervescence of the Douglasites subsides, and they can so collect their wits as to see the true condition of affairs, this fact will become so plainly apparent, that all of Mr. Douglas' friends, who are honestly opposed to the extraordinary demands of the South, will see the necessity of dropping him and voting for Lincoln as the shortest, quickest and most effective way of putting an end to the strife, and giving the country peace. It is clear that they must do this, else throw away their votes, because nothing is more certain than the fact that Mr. Douglas will not get the electoral vote of a single Southern State, and the only effect of his triumph, if such a thing is possible, in two or three of the doubtful States of the North, would be to transfer the contest to the House of Representatives, where no election could be had, and thence to the Senate where he would not have the ghost of a chance. The real contest, then, is between Lincoln and Breckinridge; and a vote for Douglas in any free State is only a vote for a Slave Code. We have too much respect for the integrity of all of his followers, outside of those who cause they have been told that he "submitted to the Pope," and joined the Catholic Church in Rome during his foreign tour, to believe that they are not in earnest in their Anti-Slavery professions, or that they would willingly adopt and pursue a course, the end of which would be the triumph in the government of the men and principles that they claim to hate. To-day, perhaps, this plain and unwelcome talk will appear to them to be a "dodge" of unscrupulous partisanship. They are feeling the exhilaration consequent upon their apparent victory in a prolonged and bitter strife. They are deluded by the huzzas and boastings of their leaders, who do not care whether slavery is voted up or voted down. But when the division at Baltimore extends into every State, county, town and election district, and it is evident that the South, granting their premises, is logically right and fearfully in earnest, the truth and reasonableness of what we assert will become so plain that he will be a dolt or a fool who cannot see it. When seen, he is a traitor to the North, and an enemy to human freedom everywhere, who will not make common cause with the Republicans for the overthrow of the aristocratic pretensions which the Slave Oligarchy has set up.

REPUBLICAN WORK.

Never mind what the sham Democrats do—keep at work! If the labor is not needed for the present, it will tell on the future. There are thousands and tens of thousands in Illinois—earnest, honest men—who need the enlightening, revivifying influence of Republican ideas. Their opinions are now influenced and their actions controlled by prejudice which may be removed. They stand aloof from the Republican organization because they do not know its objects. They hate Republican candidates because they do not understand the lofty patriotism and disinterestedness by which they are animated. These are the objects of present labor. To undeceive them by enlightening their understanding and removing their prejudices is a purpose for which all may labor. Let there be no intermission of effort then. When HONEST OLD ABE goes into the Presidency, he must go backed up by the almost unanimous voice of the Northwest—go so strengthened and sustained by the yeomanry of the land, that all thought of resistance to his administration will be squelched before his rule begins. The question is one of majority. With the work that Republicans may do and, if true to themselves, will do, that will be decided. We ask THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND for Illinois, and we trust that our friends in the rural districts will be content with no less. The honest Douglas men—we mean those who are honestly opposed to the Dred Scott decision and its inevitably consequent Slave Code—will aid in the good work, though they may not subscribe to every item in the Platform which the Chicago Convention laid down. The mass of the Old Line Whigs are already with us. But more may be brought into our ranks to do their country service. Let us then have work—good faithful work until the day of election comes. Its result will put all agitation at rest and give the country the quiet and peace for which all true men have prayed. With Lincoln in the chair of State, backed up by such a verdict as the country may give, with a decision of the people in favor of a return to the principles and policy of the fathers; with an emphatic condemnation of the ultraism of the South that has led to the present internecine war; with the corruptionists out of power and with honesty and capability in every high place, we may hope for a return of those happier days of the Republic in which white men and their welfare, free labor and its interests were the prime objects of governmental care. These are results for which all patriotic men may labor. Up, then, and at 'em! Perfect your organization, ply your arguments and entreaties; circulate your documents; sing your patriotic songs; send forth instruction in thousands of speeches, to which all men in the West shall listen; convince your neighbors of their error; strengthen your friends in their convictions, and the most glorious victory that ever was gained will repay you for the toil.

POWER OF A MINORITY.

Mr. Douglas' friends exhibited their unscrupulousness and want of sense in their recent action at Baltimore, in the admission of the bogus delegations from Louisiana and Alabama, solely because of their willingness to aid in Mr. Douglas' nomination. We have before shown up the claims of the Alabamians who got their seats; but for the purpose of pointing out the way in which votes were got to secure the result at last attained, we repeat.

After the break-up at Charleston, the question of new delegates to fill the places in the Convention made vacant by the secession, came up in the seceding States. In Alabama, a Convention was called by the regular Democratic State Committee, to meet at Montgomery, on the 4th day of June. Very soon after the call was issued, a number of private citizens, headed by John Forsyth, of Mobile, issued a sort of a prospectus for a Convention to be held at Selma on the same day, to which "the Democracy and all other persons who were willing to abide by the action of the Baltimore Convention, and support its nominees," were invited to send delegates. Both Conventions met. The regulars—about whose authority in the premises there could be no dispute—sent the delegation to Baltimore which was finally ruled out by the vote of New York; and the one-horse concern, engineered by Forsyth, deputed the delegation that was admitted.

In Louisiana, the same thing occurred. The delegates excluded were sent to Baltimore strictly in accordance with Democratic usage and precedent. The delegation admitted was named by an irregular assemblage composed of less than one hundred delegates called together from twenty-one towns or parishes by proclamation of Pierre Soule and his confederates of the Douglas ranks. They had no more claim to seats in the Convention than we have—not a whit. But their presence as well as the presence of the Alabamians was needed, or Douglas would have been thrown over. His friends had a majority on the Committee on Credentials; and South Carolina, Florida and Georgia being out of that body, a majority in the Convention, and they could do as they pleased.

The way in which their majority in the Convention was secured is worthy of note. New York and a few other States were instructed to vote as an unit. Now in the New York delegation of seventy, thirty were anti-Douglas; but bound by the body that commissioned them, they submitted to the control of the majority. In Indiana, out of thirteen votes, five, and in Minnesota, out of four votes, two, were anti-Douglas. An anti-Douglas man from Massachusetts who was not at Charleston in consequence of sickness, claimed his seat, filled by a Douglas alternate, and was refused; and there was one such case from Missouri. In this way the Douglas strength was made up; and in this way the power of the minority was displayed.

After this exhibition of unfairness on the part of the Convention, is it any wonder that the Southern delegates should have felt that their dignity, consistency and self-respect, demanded that they should withdraw from a body that proved its willingness to set aside the usages of the party and the principles of fair-dealing, to secure the triumph of their favorite man. Mr. Breckinridge is the candidate of the Democratic party, and Douglas' nomination, such as it is, was a fraud.

A DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLD.

There is a district in New York popularly known as "Five Points." It is a Democratic stronghold. The "vile heresy, Republicanism," is not known within its boundaries. It has no weakness like a belief in the inalienable right of all men to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." When election day comes, it is ready to its last man for whatever is labeled Democratic, regardless of all considerations whatever. It cares nothing for the condition of the Territories, or for the spread of human bondage—for protection to American industry, or the corruptions of Democratic administrations, for the Pacific railroad, or for the beneficent Homestead bill. It goes with the party, and its influence, when any iniquity is to be perpetrated, is always powerfully felt.

Some of our New York friends—Black Republicans, of course, or they would not be poking around into the degradation and misery of their fellow men—have been looking at the Five Points, with a curious eye, to analyze the materials of which that stronghold of modern Democracy is made up. The New York *Evening Post*—a Black Republican paper, of course, or it would not be interfering with other people's business—furnishes us the results of the inquiry so far as it has gone.

Five Points, says the *Post*, comprises five blocks, bounded by Leonard and Bayard streets on the north, Mulberry and Chatham streets on the east, Pearl street on the south, and Centre street on the west. The total number of houses is 305; of which 242 are front and 63 rear houses. The number of liquor establishments is 116—more than one-third. The number of floors is 883; of rooms 3,476; of tenements 1,665; of basements underground, occupied as residences, 139.

The population is, 1,61[illegible] families, 7,213 persons—4,698 adults and 2,515 children. Of the adults, 2,615 cannot read and write; and of the children only 925 attend school. In 414 families there are no children, owing to the terrible mortality which year by year is almost incredibly destructive. In many families having children, more have died than now survive. A large portion of the offspring are still-born. The statistics of the dead almost surpass belief. The population is fearfully crowded. Most of the houses are less than three stories high, small, inconvenient and unwholesome. A portion of the inhabitants occupy the sixty-three rear buildings. The three hundred other houses accommodate above two hundred stores, liquor shops, groceries, meat markets, shoe stalls, clothing warehouses, junk and pawn-broker's shops, coffin factories, etc., besides above five thousand inhabitants. One hundred and thirty-nine tenements are basements, generally about nine feet under ground, dark, dirty and unventilated; hot-beds for engendering pestilence. Many of these have subterranean communications, often crossing the streets. In many of the apartments all the clothing and bedding is perfectly saturated with dampness and unwholesome exhalations.

The sanitary condition of the streets, houses and yards absolutely beggars all power of description. Often two, three and even four families occupy a single apartment, and the premises are seldom cleaned. It would not be proper here to speak of the domestic and household arrangements common in this part of the Sixth Ward. How can morals be preserved where comfort does not exist, where filth is ubiquitous and decency unattainable? All the conditions of living,—food, clothing, beds, apartments, neighbors, etc.—are directly calculated to render the people diseased, and overthrow even the remembrance of morality and social refinement. The streets are covered with garbage; and the gutters overflow with a fluid, stagnant, filthy, and redolent of noisomeness and the charnel.

The *Post* states one fact which has already suggested itself to the reader:—The Irish element, in this mass of filth, squalor, degradation and Democracy, is overwhelmingly predominant. Of the 7,213 inhabitants, 4,898 are Irish; 889 Germans; 664 Italian; 35 French; 69 English; 8 Portugese; 2 Welsh; 111 colored; 20 Spanish; 25 Scotch; 1 Greek—leaving 205 Americans. They are divided ecclesiastically as follows: Roman Catholic, 5,948; Hebrew 644; Protestant, 582. Such is the most unconquerable Sebastopol of New York Democracy. Wherever else in the North are found an assemblage of women who have bartered their souls for the gratification of lust, men who have become outlawed in consequence of their degradation and crime, and of men and women both who are burning themselves up with rum, there Democracy is the prevailing form of political faith. We state the fact without intending to reproach the men of the party whose lives are above reproach; but as illustrative of the tendencies with which modern Democracy may be charged.

FOR HAYTI.

We print this morning an Appeal from an emigrant to Hayti, to the colored people of the United States, to which we invite the attention of whomsoever it may concern.

The position of "persons of African descent" in this country, under any present or prospective condition of affairs, is not such as to warrant them in indulging the hope that they will be admitted to a political or social equality with the whites. We leave the question of expatriation to them. The place to which they will go, the time and method of going, are matters for them to decide, if they should conclude, in view of what is before them here, to quit the country of their birth. We can only present them the probable advantages of a residence elsewhere, and let them do what they please.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Wanderer Condemned—Nahant—Lynn—New Haven Society—The College—Boating and Races—Cambridge—Agassiz—Development Theory—Races of Men.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BOSTON, June 22, 1860.

Judge Sprague has decided that the yacht Wanderer was fitted and equipped for the purpose of engaging in the slave trade, and that it was so done as to render the owner responsible. Accordingly the vessel was condemned. A claim for salvage on the part of the officers and men who brought the Wanderer into port, was dismissed.

A few days since I visited that bare piece of rock and sand known to pleasure-seekers as Nahant. The almost island was hardly less than bleak that warm June day, but the view of sea and shore was very fine. Phillips' Beach seemed to me a much more comfortable place for a summer residence than Nahant proper. It has trees, which Nahant disdains, and one can get somewhere without wasting too much horse muscle. The season at Nahant is necessarily short and very expensive. I should much prefer the White Hills to the bare sands and rocks of this famous watering place.

Lynn, which Nahant adjoins, is not inhabited by shoe manufacturers alone. Out of a population of 15,000 there are large numbers of retired merchants and of men doing business in Boston, whose fine residences add very much to the beauty of the place. The great strike has wholly ended, and to the great advantage of all good workmen and of the manufacturers. Poor workmen had underbid the good ones and so reduced the wages given and the quality of the work done. These same poor workmen got up the strike and succeeded in cutting their own throats. The manufacturers took time to get rid of their old stock and then hired the good hands at advanced wages. They now have better results of the same expense than before. The real strikers are allowed to retire to their original avocation, idleness or road making.

Wednesday, the 20th, I took a trip to New Haven. New England is very beautiful at this season, and of all her beautiful towns New Haven is confessedly first in the beauty which trees and green sward give. The elms are nowhere so fine, especially in regularity of form and in the high space below the branches. The rarest of features in a landscape, the waves of shadow over green grass and under grand trees is seen there to a perfection on a clear morning after summer rain over night. But New Haven is not a good place to live in. Its natural beauty it would be very mean but for the trees. In intellectual, social and moral quality it is a cast iron sort of place. A few people in the avenues and the faculty families live by themselves and receive a few students. There is no warm hospitality or cordial reception. The grace of God is a great way under the grace of aristocratic pretension. To some students there is a show of condescension, but it is ostentatious and unwelcome. A good deal of the life of this circle is flippant and shallow, eaten up with dry rot. Young women who have been young these ten years, and have given their gabble and their affections to successive generations of conceited boys are usually in the ascendant at the Bee Hives and the Hornet's Nests, as their parties are happily called. The morality of courting and company is not the best under that rule. The weightier elements of this society are cold and hard. Opinion is severe and the utterance of it without geniality. Ghastly humor grins occasionally from under a bushel. Spasms of comedy distort the grim features of surviving Puritanism. The stout intellectual clutch of dogmas is rarely accompanied by a genuine religious life. The late Dr. Taylor more than once remarked in my hearing that, with all the intellectual appreciation of truth in New Haven, nine out of ten so appreciating have no experimental acquaintance with the reality of spiritual life. Of course there is a maximum of opportunity to help young men. There is a minimum of effort to improve this opportunity. A whole church undertook to fit for the ministry a young man converted in the great revival, a graduate of the college. They did it by getting up a course of lectures. The course failed and they got up another. This had a certain success and cost the benevolent church nothing. The college is undoubtedly the best in this country. It surpasses in the vigor and strength of the mind which it educates as Harvard surpasses in the quality of its culture. But it needs much improvement. Its methods and its men are by no means what they should be. There is too much regard for paying patrons who want a form of education, and too little regard for earnest students who desire to become men of educated mind. The abolition morning prayers, an old police institution, and the establishment of a large gymnasium with ten bowling alleys in it, are signs of external reform. Boating is vigorously promoted by a large fleet of gondolas, barges, shell racers, &c. Last summer the Yale boys won the great race, beating Harvard, although the latter made the best time they had ever made. This year there is to be another race at Worcester which is looked forward to with great interest.

I went out to Cambridge the day before my visit to New Haven. The buildings are much finer than at Yale. The trees and grounds not as fine. I heard Agassiz deliver a lecture on Darwin's Origin of species and the development theory of the vestiges of creation. He said the theory involved assumptions directly contradicted by facts. In the first [illegible] there are various highly organized [illegible] parent animals and did not have come from parents so frail as to have all perished. The rock preceding the first fossils is the same in which the fossils are found, the same mineral constituents and equally adapted to the preservation of remains. That there are no remains, is assumed to be due to the fact that all perished, which assumes that the animals were too soft in structure to survive what their children have survived. A mass of pulp, then, was parent to a shell first as fully organized as our nautilus! Moreover, this does not escape the necessity of assuming an original creation, of one parent, and this assumption is no more scientific than the assumption of a creation of many parents. Thus far Agassiz defends the popular belief with vigor and success. From this he went on to avow his belief in the doctrine of several distinct creations of different and unconnected races of men. He held that there have been races of men before those now existing, and that several distinct races now exist. The facts on which he based his convictions were not such as to convince me, but I heard them only very briefly set forth, and do not pretend to judge decisively. Agassiz is a splendid specimen of physical development and a great man in science. DOCTOR.

Another Severe Storm.

Our city was visited by another severe storm yesterday forenoon, which blew down Mr. Beckwith's new building, on McDonald's Hill, west of town, and another frame in process of erection, on the west end of Market; and also another frame just ready to be covered in, on Main street, South Hannibal. The flag-staff on the liberty-pole in the Public Square, was snapped short off, and several locust and fruit trees uprooted on Market and Center streets. The storm appears to have spent its greatest fury along there, leveling several fences to the ground.

The rain beat in this office, although a new building, so severely, as to considerably damage paper and other articles of stationary near the west walls, and the streets ran rivers of water, so completely filling up the slough between Market and Center, in the rear of the burnt district, that it had not fully disgorged itself last evening. The rafts, flat-boats, and trading boats in the mouth of Bear Creek, and the harbor, were also blown about in wild confusion, and we hear of considerable roofing again being damaged, in different parts of the city.—*Hannibal Messenger, 21st.*

MOUND CITY EMPORIUM.—John A. Waugh, Esq., has retired from the Mound City, Ill., *Emporium* and Hon. J. R. Emrie has taken his place as editor. The *Emporium* is a sterling Republican paper, and from the banks of the Ohio echoes back the cheers of the Queen City of the Lakes for Lincoln and Hamlin. Success to the *Emporium* and the enterprising little city whose political and commercial interests it represents. In reply to a snarling paragraph from the Cairo *Gazette*, Judge Emrie says:

We beg to announce to you that *light* is breaking in upon the heretofore dark and benighted corners of Egypt—the light of intelligence, truth and free discussion. That the clouds of political superstition, ignorance, prejudice and bigotry are clearing away like mists before the morning sun. A glorious political morn is dawning upon us here, friend *Gazette*, and the scales will we trust, soon fall from your eyes unless you perversely close them against the sunlight of truth, and the result will be that the real sources whence emanate "poisonous and incendiary political notions" will be discovered by an enlightened people, the Union will be preserved, and "error wounded" will writhe in pain, and die amidst its worshipers.

THE NORTH-WEST TRANSIT COMPANY.—This Company, freed from the embarrassments caused by the conflicting interests which at one time prevailed amongst its directors, and in the hands of men whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the efficient carrying on of the enterprise, is now, we are happy to learn, in a position fully to test the truth of the anticipations of its projectors. The Board have just secured the carrying of the mails to Red River, which are to be forwarded every three weeks, and they have also, as the public are aware, obtained the grant of £5,000 per annum for five years, so liberally given by the present Government during last session, for the purpose of aiding to open up this great line of communication with the far West.—*Toronto Colonist, of June 22.*

This route will tend directly to advance the settlement on the Red River of the North, and for this reason is a matter of interest to our city and the entire North-west. The bulk of the trade from the Red River country must come to St. Paul and Chicago, and hence the more our Canadian neighbors do to settle that immense region the better.

THE FIRST STREET RAILROAD IN ENGLAND.—Mr. George T. Train, formerly of Boston, has closed a contract for constructing the first city horse railroad in England, with the authorities of the town of Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool. But with old Father Bull's characteristic caution in relation to Yankee inventions, the municipal authorities not only require a lien on the "rails and plant," as they term the equipment; but also additional surety of $15,000 to indemnify the town, should they find the road a nuisance, and be compelled to take up the rails and repair the streets. And this very Birkenhead is considered the most "go-a-head" town in all England.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Letter from Alderman J. D. Ward.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW TARRYALL, June 12, 1860.

After one week's travel from Denver, by way of Colorado City, our company arrived here on the 5th inst., and went into camp in a beautiful spot on the west side of the South Park, and just at the foot of the Snowy Range.

From Denver to Colorado City the distance is about eighty miles, nearly as far again as we supposed when we started, and as the roads were good, and plenty of wood, grass and water, three very necessary articles to the traveler in this country, but frequently very hard to be got, we made easy stages and gave our faithful and uncomplaining mules plenty of time to eat and recruit, and, if possible, gather strength for the seventy-five miles of mountain road which we must pass in going from Colorado City to this place. The first three days of our journey was through one of the most romantic and beautiful countries human eyes ever beheld. Detached mountains shot up from the plain in many places to a great height, and, covered with immense rocks, stood out like sentinels to guard the main ranges, distant a few miles to the westward. Beautiful valleys, covered with flowers of every kind, here enrapture the eye, and mountain streams bursting from their rocky prisons to the vales below charm the ear. Here immense flat rocks, standing edgewise, for centuries have braved the mountain storm, and there huge boulders totter on the brink of some high precipice and momentarily threaten with destruction the passer-by—and thus the scenery ever changes and is ever interesting.

About thirty miles from Denver we came to the pineries, from which the citizens of that place draw all their lumber for building. These pineries do not compare very well with those of Michigan and Wisconsin, the trees here being short, small and pretty knotty, and making a very indifferent kind of building material. We saw one steam saw-mill in full work, and was told there were others not far distant, though not visible from our road.

As we drove along we started up many a herd of antelope, and several elk were seen feeding up the side of the distant mountain, while wolves, prairie dogs and various other kinds of game, were our almost constant companions. Occasionally the smoke from the cabin of a squatter attracted our notice, and we looked with admiration upon the man who had braved these wilds and sought a home so far away from all signs of civilization. The country from Denver to Colorado City, along the road we traveled, is the best of any I have seen west of Marysville, in Kansas, and will doubtless in a few years produce largely.

Colorado City is situated near the foot of Pike's Peak, and just where the road here enters the mountains. It contains about five stores or trading posts, a couple of blacksmith shops and several gambling shops and groceries.

In all there are about fifty buildings begun, nearly or quite two-thirds of which are roofless, unfinished and unoccupied. This is accounted for from the fact that most of the owners are now absent in the mountains to dig the necessary means to enable them to return and finish their cabins.

Prices for everything are enormous here; I paid one dollar to have an old shoe nailed on to my favorite mule. This place is already becoming quite an important point, and must eventually become a vast city if all the lots, now *surveyed and staked*, are ever built upon and occupied. Above here two miles are the famous Fontaine qui Bouille Springs, a spot about which all travellers love to linger and drink of, and bathe in those mineral waters.

From the Springs the road rises abruptly to the mountains, and that too, on a grade which outstrips any ever seen in Chicago. Long hours of toil are necessary to make the heights, and then the road runs along range after range of lower mountains, and for most of the way is very good. We camped last Sunday on one of the head waters of the Platte, in a secluded mountain park or valley. It was here a rapid, clear stream, but true to its *poisonous* instincts we found its banks whitened and cursed with villainous alkali, and our poor mules had to fare decidedly hard.

Tarryall stands in a gorge of the snowy range west of the South Park, and on the road or pack trail to the celebrated Blue River diggings. It is not much of a place, not being so large as Hamilton, a little town of about fifty cabins just below where the gorge runs into the Park.

The South Park is about ten miles broad by twenty or thirty long, surrounded on all sides by lofty ranges, and nearly all the way those ranges are covered with deep snow.

It is the coldest region I ever saw. Ice to the thickness of half an inch has formed every night I have been here, and I believe from what I can learn from those who were here last August, there are very few, if any, nights in the whole year when it does not freeze pretty soundly in the South Park.

There is an abundance of half dead, half green bunch grass at present here, which affords an indifferent forage for the thousands of cattle and mules now feeding on it.

As I write, the mountain winds whistle through the forests of dead timber, and even now a cloud moves down from yonder snowy range, and lo! it snows, snows fiercely here, and already the fields are whitening. Heaven, have pity on my poor mules! I hate mules no longer; they are my best friends now. What a climate! Is this chance world? While I was yet writing of snow then falling, and begging for mercy for my poor mules, that cloud broke away, and the sun now shines with a brightness hardly ever seen in your hazy atmosphere; but I dare write no more of weather, for yonder [illegible] I can finish this sentence, perhaps.

This South Park, unless rich in minerals, is utterly worthless. Grain nor vegetables can never be raised here. It is little else than a vast flat mountain, elevated almost to the regions where snows and ice eternal dwell. I am disappointed in this "Park." I imagined it a more desirable spot, but I have spoken of it as I find it and believe it to be.

The Blue River diggings are fifteen miles from here, just over the Snowy Range, and on ground higher, colder, and more dreary than any on this side of the range. Two gentlemen from our company, Messrs. Raworth and Wilson, returned from a trip there, last night. They got lost in the snows, and came near being compelled to spend a night in that inhospitable region. A few wagons have been over there, but most provisions, tools, &c., are carried over on pack mules. There are some very rich claims there. Our boys saw one piece taken from "nigger gulch" which weighed $45 65, but the majority of the claims are paying poorly, and are really not worth working. Those "diggings" have doubtless been vastly overrated, and many who have toiled to get there in the vain hope of making a "pile," are returning and trying the more hospitable regions of the Platte and Arkansas. In Tarryall gulch some claims are paying finely. I have heard of one company who are making $1100 per week, and of others who are taking out quite large sums, but they are the exceptions. To each good paying claim yet discovered, there are already here probably fifty, and perhaps a hundred men. Do we need more here to work them? I think not; and again I say I believe your duty as public journalists to be to tell all who have the means of a comfortable living at command in the States, to stay there; to come not to the South Park. This is no place for them. There are more here now than can find employment, and they are starting back by scores for home.

What the Arkansas may yet produce I do not know. The rush is all thither now. I am going this week to that country, and shall try to speak of it as I find it.

Gregory's is by far the richest section I have yet seen in these mountains.

There is gold all through this Park. It has been thoroughly prospected, and to raise a "color" is the easiest possible thing, but to raise a "pile" is among the hardest of possible things.

On the whole I believe this South Park to be pretty rich in minerals, very hard to get; in climate, healthy but decidedly cool; in scenery, pure water and spruce-gum, unsurpassed; a good place to go to in sultry seasons; void, utterly void, of mosquitoes; an excellent place to *sustain* icicles, manufacture ice cream, or pack pork; a place to visit, but not to stay in. Its future, who can tell?

Yours truly J. D. WARD.

APPEAL FROM HAYTI.

To the People of African Origin of the United States and Canadas.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: As thousands of you are waiting for my conclusions of Hayti as a place for your future homes, I hasten to give them to you. The want of time necessitates me to reply to your many inquiries publicly. I have already given more time and expended more money in behalf the cause of emigration to this country, than I can well afford.

It is due to myself—in truth, to you and to Hayti—to say there are three things that may make materially against you in emigrating to Hayti. 1. Its military Government; 2d, its concordat, or white ministers of the national religion; and 3, the national lands not being put into market at a definite price. Of the first statement I have to say, I know your education, convictions, and sympathies are not in favor of a military Government. You are Republican. A Government of the kind may call its citizens from the culture of the soil in the future as it has done in the past. Such a Government was absolutely necessary to drive from this country its tyrants; but it may tend to oppression after the people are rid of their tyrants. However, the fault will be yours, if the evils, to you, of a military Government shall long continue in Hayti, since her seven hundred thousand inhabitants fraternally invite millions of her republican brothers to become common owners of the country bought with their fathers' hearts' blood, and to aid them to shape its destiny. Of the second suggestion I remark, in view of the false political and so-called religious ideas of the world, as indicating the black man's inferiority to the white man, and the white man's right to control and enslave him, oppression is to be feared from white men with such power, and revolution as the result of it. I cannot forget, however, that Haytiens have a just and world wide fame for their slaughter of tyrants, even among the priesthood. But an extensive emigration would prevent such an evil. Of the third remark, I will only add, it is not to be expected that you will sell your estates and come to this country while it is uncertain what lands you can buy and the price of land is indefinite. I make that remark, however, with the honest conviction that both Government and private land owners will do in the case what is reasonable and just.

Allow me now to say: 1. That Hayti is unsurpassed by any country in the world for beauty of scenery, for salubrity of climate, and for richness of soil. 2. Hayti is the only country on this continent that makes men of African descent the white man's peer—deny it who dare, dread it who may. Hence it is the only suitable home for him in America. 3. God has given to men of the African race in America this Government as a home that they should live in, and take care of it. For men do better by their own, and their own by them, than they will by another's, or another's by them. I thank God colored men can complain no more for the want of a government of their own in this hemisphere. And I hope they are not so ignoble as to want others to do for them what they will not do for themselves. 4. God and oppression have made Hayti impregnable to an invading foe. Her mountains, her harbors, and her munitions of war defy the enemies of the colored race. Such a Government as Hayti will be, will be needed in the tropics to put an end to the black man's bondage in America. 5. If Hayti has not the piano, library and scientific institutions of England now, she will have them, for she has an increasing number of them, and they are progressing. 6. Hayti's national religion is called Roman Catholic, but it tolerates all the religions of the world, and approves of Christianity. What country, of our world, does more? 7. Hayti can sustain twenty times her present population; hence, her arms are open to embrace you, as agriculturists, manufacturers and capitalists, and I can assure you that he who cultivates extensively Haytien soil will be an Edenic nobleman, and can have no peer outside of his profession. He must have for his dependents the military gentleman, the merchant prince, and the honorable civilian. If God has so made man that he must not only have a place to live in, but also the means of living, believe me when I tell you both of these are found in the military Republic of Hayti. And, 8. I may add, any parties navigating Haytien waters with small, passenger, trading and towing steamers, will bless their race and enrich themselves. They who will manufacture Haytien timbers into furniture, and her logwood into extract, will be benefactors of Hayti, and heirs to her honors and riches. And they who cultivate and manufacture Haytien cotton and sugar, raise rice, grow corn, &c., will reduce the price of the American slave to a mere cipher, save millions of dollars to Hayti, and will be controllers of her finances and her commercial lords. *Is cotton king? He reigns here.* 9. Let not a pamphlet, published by an unknown and, of course, unresponsible person, and printed by T. B. Pugh, of Philadelphia, 1860, mislead any of you. The author of it does thus much at least; (1), he slanders Hayti by trying to degrade the mass of her citizens, especially her black ones; (2), his statement is false in regard to the *prejudice* of the blacks and mulattoes against each other—the prejudice is for *place* more than *color*. I do not believe it to be greater here than it is in the United States and Canadas among the same kind of people; (3), he shows that he is an old wolf dyed in the wool, for he tries hard to convince the world that the negro is naturally inferior to the white man; (4), he is fearful that the Haytien Government will be a dangerous element on this continent, if the free blacks come here in mass; hence, he wants them still to degrade themselves by remaining in the United States; (5), he wants Hayti to alter her Constitution, and to allow her enemies to own real property in the country, in order to their becoming our masters. We challenge the author or authors to give his name to the public. 10. Such are my convictions, after having seen the principal parts of Hayti, and examined somewhat into the physical, intellectual and moral condition of the people, the working of the Government, the quality and productions of the soil, and the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advantages of the country. With the Government's exemptions to emigrants which I have sent you, I doubt whether even the objections I have mentioned will militate against Christian colonies; hence, my advice to you, if you come here, is 1st, To have a definite arrangement with Government and private land-owners *before* you come, about lands; 2d, Then to charter vessels, and come independent of the Government aid, or pay it back if you have to take it, and settle in colonies of not less than 100 families each; and 3d, As duties to you, when you come, will be free, bring with you all the farming, mechanical and manufacturing articles you need, sale provisions for six months, mostly light clothing, bedding, furniture, grape cuttings, fruit seeds, hand grist-mills, portable saw-mills, cotton-gins, &c. The Government will let you have things about in your own way in your colonies, and will give you lands for schools and chapels.

Respectfully, &c., W. P. NEWMAN.

Port-au-Prince, May 11, 1860.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have received the following assurances from the Government:

1. Not only adult immigrants, but all their children not born in Hayti, shall be exempt from military service.
2. The Government is ready to sell lands at low rates to immigrants, and in many cases on a credit of from 5 to 10 years.
3. Application may be made in person by deputations of companies intending to remove to Hayti, or through B. C. Clark, Esq., Haytian Consul, Boston, Mass.
4. The Government will defend all Protestants who shall settle in Hayti in the enjoyment of the largest religious liberty. W. P. N.

Decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the Validity of Farm Mortgages.

The unanimous decision of our Supreme Court, published last Wednesday, in this paper, affirming the validity of the farm mortgages given to aid the construction of railroads, is one of profound interest to the people of this State. For us, it was not unexpected. While deeply sympathizing with the unfortunate farm mortgagers, we never have been able to see how, consistently with the well-established principles of law and justice, any other conclusion could be judicially reached than that pronounced by our Supreme Court. This paper has never held out to its readers—not a few of whom belong to the unfortunate class made poor by this decision—a hope of any other result. From our first examination of the subject, the decision now made seems to us inevitable, and, both in public and private, we have thus expressed our judgement, and advised the farm mortgagers to compromise and settle with their creditors on the best terms they could.

These mortgages must now be paid. There is no help for it. Some of the mortgagers can pay without suffering; on many of them the burden will fall with crushing weight, some it will leave homeless and penniless. To those in the decline of life, the blow will fall with stunning force; yet theirs is only the fate of thousands [illegible] by misfortunes [illegible]. They are overtaken [illegible] anew. But they have the experience of the past to aid them, and with industry, economy and courage, they may yet retrieve their fortunes.

But, however hardly this decision may bear upon a large and worthy class of our citizens, there can be no doubt of its beneficial effects upon the character and credit of the State. The repudiation of these obligations incurred in good faith, and negotiated with the expectation that they would be promptly paid, would have been most disastrous to our reputation abroad. It would have brought a reproach upon our character for integrity which would have outlasted a whole generation. It is hard enough to suffer the odium which has been cast upon us by the bribery and corruption of our legislators, to have had the Supreme Court of the State give its sanction to the violation of contracts and the repudiation of honest debts, would have filled the measure of our dishonor.

But this danger is past, and we now stand before the world with our honor vindicated, our integrity unimpeached, and our good name restored. Wisconsin will pay all her debts, and the official declaration of this fact by her highest judicial tribunal, will be worth to this State millions of dollars. It will inspire confidence in us abroad, not only in this country, but in Europe. It will give assurance to capitalists, that the courts of this State will protect them in any investment they may feel disposed to make here and will guard their rights equally with those of our own citizens. Viewed, then, in all its aspects, moral, political, and financial, we regard this decision, however hardly it may bear upon individuals, as of incalculable value to the best interests of the people of this State.

The above from the Milwaukee *Free Democrat* of Saturday, is the right kind of talk. Everybody will unite in sympathy with those upon whom this decision will fall with crushing effect. But it is strictly just, and therefore it will be sustained by the moral sense of the entire country. The *Democrat* is right in saying it will be worth millions of dollars to the State. In vindicating the character of the people of Wisconsin it is indeed of priceless value.

Collapse of the Credit Mobilier.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

Our readers may remember the formation, seven or eight years ago, of a vast moneyed association in France by the name of the *Credit Mobilier*, under the lead of many prominent public men, and with the countenance of the Government itself. Its general object was claimed to be "the promotion and development of industrial enterprise," and it was to effect this by some peculiar methods of credit, that should give the owners of fixed property the means of using their capital in public works, and manufacturing and commercial enterprises. In addition, it promised immense profits to its own stockholders, making them rich by its dividends, and making everybody else rich by the impulse and aid it should furnish to every species by undertakings requiring the use of capital.

The first results were brilliant beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the projectors. The profits of one year's operations, 1855, equalled fifty per cent on the capital. The price of shares rose to four hundred per cent. As the institution was a buyer of all stocks and a lender to all borrowers, it of course gave birth to a myriad of speculative schemes, and to a great enhancement of all values, presenting the semblance of unprecedented prosperity in every branch of business, and leading multitudes of people to the most reckless extravagance in expense. Gambling in stocks became the madness of all classes, from the occupants of a coach-box or a porter's lodge to the highest dignitaries of the State.

This show of prosperity continued just as long as there were persons to be found with money to lose or property to pledge, who could be deluded into making fresh investments, and no longer. But the bubble was blown up too rapidly to keep on expanding for a length of time. The rocket went up too high for a continued flight, and the ugly-looking sticks presently began to fall. One and another of those who had given character to the scheme were found quietly withdrawing their capital with the enormous profits attached. Then there were alarming failures and still more scandalous frauds discovered among the managers, followed by numerous criminal trials for peculations. The commercial crisis of 1857 was a death blow to the system, the effects of which are now beginning to be perceived in the tangible form of averaging losses and adjustment of debts, preparatory to a final disposal of assets.

For the three years, 1857, 1858 and 1859, the aggregate dividends were only seventeen and one-half per cent, leaving a reserve on hand of only three and one half per cent., with no prospects of profit for the year to come. The assets remaining are represented to be very good—to keep—but unfortunately they will not sell, because the public is no longer in a humor to buy such things. Thus has another chapter been added to the lessons of experience taught as well by the Mississippi schemes of John Law, as by the Bank of the United States and the New York attempt to carry on banking operations, and expand the currency upon the basis of real estate pledged by bond and mortgage. They would all have answered their object splendidly but for one thing—they could not stave off the inevitable settling-day, which brings all things back to their value, as measured by the movable capital there is in the community, when movable credit goes for nothing, and the fictitious values it has produced vanish into thin air.

HORSE THIEVES.—The horse thieves just now seem to be doing a thriving business in the centre of the State. So it would appear at least from the frequent thefts noticed in the Springfield papers.

LOSS OF THE U. S. SURVEYING STEAMER WALKER.

More than Twenty Lives Lost.

On Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, the U. S. Revenue Cutter Walker was run into off Absecom, by an unknown schooner and sunk in thirty minutes after the collision. The revenue Cutter was coming in toward land at the time.

A high wind was blowing at the time, and much confusion ensued, of course, but the captain, officers and about forty of the crew took to the boats, and were saved.

About twenty of the crew are missing.

The boats made directly for Cape Island, which they reached yesterday.

The saved then took passage in the New York boat which touched at Cape May, this morning, and arrived at this city this afternoon, shortly before two o'clock. The "Delaware" was the boat on which they came up to the city, and the officers of the Walker express their heartfelt thanks to Captain Cannon and other officers for their hospitality toward them.

Nothing of consequence was saved by the officers and crew of the Walker, as their vessel sank almost immediately after the collision; but their demeanor this afternoon did not indicate that they were overwhelmed with trouble at their loss. On the contrary, they appeared quite cheerful.

The "Walker" had recently been employed on the coast survey, taking soundings in the Gulf and elsewhere.

The Captain and several of the officers of the Walker went on to New York immediately after their arrival in the Delaware, and the remainder are in this city this afternoon.

THE UNKNOWN SCHOONER.

We heard, this afternoon, that the schooner with which the Walker came in collision, was seen putting into Cape Island, yesterday morning. She had all her head gear carried away and her bows stove in. She belongs to Philadelphia, but our informant could not or would not tell us her name.

Death of John Schwartz.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 2d.]

In announcing the death of John Schwartz, Representative in Congress from the VIIth or Berks district, which took place in the city of Washington late on Wednesday night, we record an event not unexpected by his friends, although it will occasion general regret. John Schwartz was born at Sunbury, Northumberland county, in this State, in 1793, and was, therefore, about sixty-eight years old when he died. His father removed to Reading, Berks County, when he was ten years of age, where the son has ever since resided. He was reared and educated as a merchant—was the support of his mother after the death of his father, and through life the stay of his brothers and his sisters.

John Schwartz was in many respects a remarkable man. He made no pretensions to education—was extremely unaffected in his bearing, simple in his tastes, and devoted to his family and his friends. Never a politician, although for years an active member of the Democratic party, he came into the Congress of the United States from the ranks of private life, with little experience in party warfare and less knowledge of the public men of the country. He soon, however, displayed uncommon tact and shrewdness in his intercourse with his fellow members, and by his gentlemanly deportment, his open and persuasive candor, and his strong German good sense, secured for himself the warm affections of those with whom he co-operated, and the respect of those to whom he was opposed.

He was a man of conscientious convictions, and adhered to these convictions with unfaltering perseverance and tenacity. His constant attendance upon the sessions of the House, his vigilance as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, his earnest desire to serve his constituents, no doubt aggravated his disease and hastened his death. For weeks past he felt that his fate was sealed, and yet morning after morning, attired with singular neatness, he would totter into his seat, and remain from the beginning to the close of the session. On no question, important or otherwise, was the name of John Schwartz ever found missing. Suffering intensely all the time, there was a cheerfulness in his manner and an uncomplaining submission in his bearing, that made him a study and a wonder to all.

In the great contest which resulted in his triumphant election over the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, he displayed uncommon skill and energy, but it was reserved for the House of Representatives to witness those qualities which made him so conspicuous a participant in the struggle made by the independent Democrats against the usurpations and corruptions of the Administration of Buchanan.

He never wavered in his onward course. When others gave way he stood firm. The difficulties which embarrassed some, were soon solved by his own boldness and promptitude. The abuse of the organs of Mr. Buchanan never ruffled him. He felt that he was right, and did his whole duty. A Democrat instinctively, and a thorough gentleman by nature, he did not hesitate to justify his votes by the fact that the Administration had forfeited all claim to the respect of the Democracy, and only on one occasion did he condescend to explain his position in public, in a speech of characteristic frankness. It was interesting to see how those who began by ridiculing him ended by admiring and praising him; and it may always be recalled to his infinite credit, and may be remembered with pride by his descendants, that few men and no new member wielded a larger influence on the floor of the House. He was the least exacting man upon his friends we ever knew. Content with performing his duty to his constituents, and ambitious to see the brave Spartan column he was proud to belong to, maintain its integrity to the last, he asked few favors, and never seemed to be happier than when assisting to relieve others from trouble.

To the editor of this journal he exhibited almost the affection of a father. There was a self abnegation in his enthusiastic devotion, a cordial activity in all his movements, and a generous [illegible] of indulgence that we can never [illegible].

It was a sweet consolation to him that his final hours were watched by the aged partner of his bosom and his accomplished daughters, that his pillow was smoothed by the hands of loving friends, and his doors besieged by the kind inquiries of the resident population. As he lived so he died. Calm and composed in life, he met death with no complaints, and passed to the presence of his Maker in the consciousness that he had done no act, either in private or public, unworthy of a Christian gentleman. It may be said of him that he fulfilled the poet's counsel to the very letter:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The Octoroon in Cleveland.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

The residents upon Prospect, Erie and Huron streets and that vicinity may have frequently met in their walks, or seen pass their doors, a bright, intelligent, active little girl, with long black curls, a complexion not yellow or brown, but a combination of pure black and white, she being always accompanied by a grave and dignified colored servant of perhaps 45 years of age. There is a family history connected with that little girl which will not be uninteresting.

The girl is an Octoroon, and the daughter of a very wealthy Mississippi planter, who has a plantation about ten miles from Natchez, where his family of slaves number about two hundred. This gentleman is now about eighty years old, and the girl about eleven. She was the daughter of a favorite slave of his, and he desired to have her well educated and brought up away from the influences of slavery, for, while he is a large slaveholder himself, he is not blind to the disadvantages under which she would necessarily remain in a slave State. For several years she has lived in a separate establishment in Natchez devoted exclusively to her use.

This year her father concluded to send her to the North to be educated. Accordingly in April his agent came to Cincinnati in search of a favorable location. He was referred, by Cincinnati parties, to Rev. J. C. White of this city, and came to see him accordingly. Arriving here upon a Saturday, he made inquiries the next day for Mr. White's church, and attended service there in the evening. It so happened that the Reverend gentleman that evening preached upon slavery, and those acquainted with his style, need not be told that his bold and scathing denunciation of the system was not calculated to prejudice a Southerner in his favor. The agent listened for a time and left the church in high dudgeon.

Not caring to go back, however, with his mission unfulfilled, he called upon Mr. White the next day and explained to him the object of his visit. It was recommended to him that the best plan would be for the girl to go to Oberlin, into some pleasant family there, and pursue a course of study at the College. This, however, the agent would not hear to. He had been entrusted to provide for his charge a house for herself. After one or two consultations, and examination of several houses, one was purchased of Mr. Clark, the former owner, for $7,000. It is situated upon Prospect street, east of Erie, the grounds extending through to Huron street. A young lady in the interior of the State was sent for, and offered $600 if she would reside in the house and take general charge of the girl's education and training. Being unwilling to do so, unless her parents could reside here and board the girl and herself, she was not engaged, and finally a daughter of Mr. White was engaged to attend to the educational department. Special instructions were given that thorough instruction should be given in the common branches and in music.

The agent returned to this city with the girl and her attendants about the 1st of June. The family consists of herself and five servants, from the homestead of her father; the eminently respectable man servant above spoken of, who attends to the commissions of his young mistress, to the garden, &c., and accompanies her in her walks; a foster mother or housekeeper; a cook and two maids, girls of about ten and fourteen years. The name of the man servant appears upon the door.

The girl is quick to learn, and of a tractable, simple disposition, not at all spoiled by having been made the pet and delight of her father. An ample amount of money was deposited in the bank for her use, and apparently the whole household have an abundance of funds. The agent also invested $30,000 in her name in Cincinnati property. Mr. White was requested to exercise a general guardianship over the family, and thus matters move on, smoothly and pleasantly.

The Case of Rev. Jacob S. Harden.

[From the Trenton True American.]

The Court of Pardons were in session yesterday afternoon from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock. The morning was spent in the State Prison. A number of cases were taken up in the afternoon.

The principal case was that of Jacob S. Harden. Petitions were presented containing twelve to fifteen hundred signers, asking for commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Court deliberately examined the papers, and calmly discussed the points in the case, and came to the unanimous conclusion to reject the application.

The question of reprieve, which remains with the Governor alone, has not been considered.

The father of Jacob S. Harden has been in this city since Tuesday last, pleading before the Court of Pardons for a commutation of the sentence of death pronounced upon his son, to imprisonment for life. All who have met with the old gentleman have been favorably impressed with him, and have highly commended the spirit in which his sad mission has been discharged. A great deal of sympathy has been expressed for him in every quarter. He left the city yesterday afternoon with no assurance whatever of a favorable result. This affair has not only thrown the family into deep gloom, and very plainly impaired the health of the father, but it has also impoverished him. He has already expended several thousands of dollars in defending his son.

The Cattle Disease—Proclamation of the Governor.

[From the Springfield Journal, 23d.]

We print, in this day's issue, the proclamation of Gov. Wood, in relation to the fatal epidemic now prevailing among the cattle in the Eastern States. The Governor, in the absence of official authority to exercise peremptory power, makes a variety of suggestions, calculated to guard against the introduction of this dreadful disease among the great cattle herds of Illinois, which will, we think, commend themselves to the judgement of all our people. A more dire calamity, or one calculated to cause more wide-spread consternation and pecuniary loss to the citizens of our noble State, already groaning under the losses incident to the successive failures of the grain crops, can scarcely be conceived of, and we hope that every effort will be put forth to avert the stroke which now seems impending.

The public will be glad to learn in this connection that the services of Dr. McFarland, the skillful and accomplished Principal of the Insane Hospital, have been put in requisition, and that he will immediately proceed to the infected districts, and gather information relating to this important question, which will in due time be laid before our readers.

Coal Oil Wells.

The Warren, Trumbull County, O., *Chronicle* says the oil excitement still continues in that county. The editor says: "The success which the different companies meet with, encourages others to bore for oil. Mr. Jacob Powers informs us that on Monday of this week, Messrs. Rinhart & Donar pumped sixteen barrels of oil from their well, and Messrs. Woods & Co. average three or four barrels daily. From his residence Mr. Powers says he can count twenty-five wells in operation, or being sunk, and new companies are constantly prospecting and preparing to commence operations. The gold fever of Pike's Peak is nothing compared with the oil fever in that locality."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WE WILL EXHIBIT ON *Wednesday, June 20th*, AN AUCTION PURCHASE OF OVER 1,000 PIECES FINE FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, For One Shilling per Yard. 500 PIECES CHOICE FRENCH ORGANDIES—Choice Colors, For One Shilling and Sixpence. RICH DOUBLE SKIRT ROBES, For Two Dollars. EXTRA RICH FIVE, SEVEN & NINE FLOUNCED ROBES, For Four and Five Dollars. CHOICE BAREGE DE LAINES, For Ten Cents and One Shilling. NEW PLAID SILKS, For Fifty Cents. TEN SHILLING SILKS, For Six Shillings. RICH YARD WIDE BROCADE SILKS, choice styles, For Twelve Shillings. SUPERB DOUBLE SKIRT SILK ROBES For Twenty Dollars.

☞This is the cheapest lot of goods ever offered in this city, having been bought for less than ONE HALF the manufacturing cost and comprises many New, Choice and Seasonable Goods.

Look Out for Extraordinary Bargains! We will also exhibit, at same time, the LATEST NOVELTIES, just received, IN SILK LACE AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SHAWLS, AND MANTILLAS, PARASOLS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c. &c. &c. W. M. ROSS & CO. 167 & 169......LAKE STREET......167 & 169

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT —OF— ALEXANDER'S KIDS, Just received at A. GRAVES', [illegible] Lake street.

WE ARE JUST OPENING AN Elegant assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, And a complete lot of FANS—a few very NOVEL FANS. Please call and look at these goods before they are all gone. A. GRAVES, [illegible] Lake street.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, Gauze Merino Flannels. Our assortment of these goods is unsurpassed, and we CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT, either in styles or prices. Please examine them. A. GRAVES, [illegible] Lake street.

LAST WEEK —OF— DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER, —IN— CHICAGO. EFFICACIOUS CURE —FOR— Corns, Bunions, SOFT CORNS, AND ALL *Diseases of the Feet*, Without Cutting or CAUSING THE LEAST PAIN, —BY— DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER, —OF— London and Paris.

DR. SCHLOSSER, Surgeon Chiropodist to His Majesty the KING OF BAVARIA, and to all the PRINCIPAL SOVEREIGNS of Europe, in returning his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, and its environs for their liberal patronage bestowed on him during his stay here, takes this opportunity of apprising them that his system is at once novel, based upon long experience, and approved of by the highest medical authorities, and which CAN ONLY BE CARRIED OUT BY HIMSELF.

☞The following testimonial from Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, *Mayor of Chicago*, is similar to thousands in Doctor's possession.

"Dr. Schlosser has operated upon my feet successfully, and without the least pain. JOHN WENTWORTH. Chicago, June 16th, 1860."

DR. SCHLOSSER MAY BE CONSULTED FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, From 10 A. M., till 5 P. M., At his Consulting Office, TREMONT HOUSE, Parlors No. 37, &c., *Last Week in Chicago!*

TWINES.—Twines and Cordage. A large assortment of Wool, Wrapping, Bailing and Seine Twines, for sale cheap by PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 181 South Water st.

CHARLES TOBEY & BRO., 72 & 74 STATE STREET, Manufacturers and Dealers in Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room, Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood FURNITURE, *Looking Glasses*, MATTRESSES, BEDDING. HOWE'S PATENT Elliptic Spring Bed, The best ever offered to the Public. We would invite the attention of the Trade to a large variety of COMMON FURNITURE. CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., 72 & 74......State Street......72 & 74 CORNER of RANDOLPH. ☞This Store, located at the terminus of the three principal Horse Railroads, is one of the most accessible points in the city.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! Retiring from the Trade! We shall offer our ENTIRE STOCK —OF— RICH FANCY AND MOURN'G SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS. As they Must be Sold. 150......LAKE STREET......150 A. G. DOWNS & CO.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! Paper Hangings AND WINDOW SHADES AT LESS THAN COST, At the great Closing Out Sale at E. G. L. FAXON'S, 70......LAKE STREET......70 Four doors from State. G. M. WASHBURNE, Assignee.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS! Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red. Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered. Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red. Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered. Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. Sandal Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen. Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. Sandal Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick. Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns. Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles. Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans. All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $50. AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST

Garters. Garters. Garters. Embroidered in Silk and Velvet. Garters. Garters. Garters. Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton. Garters. Garters. Garters. In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red. Garters. Garters. Garters. All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices. AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! —AT— 121 LAKE STREET. The subscribers would inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have a very large and superb stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Doeskins and Vestings, Of the latest styles, which they will make up in the most approved manner, and warrant to give satisfaction. We have, also, a superb lot of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, Of the very newest and latest styles. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Of every description, all of which we will offer to the public cheap, and solicit a share of their patronage. Call and examine at SMITH & PRINDLE'S, 121......Lake Street......121

BURWELL & WYANT, Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, DEARBORN STREET, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago, Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES, In Their Line. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to give Satisfaction. AGENTS FOR THE Golden Hill Shirts.

BARNUM'S GREAT *VARIETY STORE* Re-opened at 138 Lake street, With an entire NEW STOCK of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, FISHING TACKLE, Worsteds of all kinds, &c., &c. WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROTHERS.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! ☞1860☜ NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's. BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's. NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's. FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 116 . . Randolph Street . . 116

J. & A. HERZOG, No. 65 Lake Street, Chicago. *HATS, CAPS & FURS*, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. We would respectfully announce to our old friends and patrons that we are in receipt of a large and full assortment of Hats and Caps of various Summer styles. Parties wishing to reserve their Furs during the summer months, will do well to give them to our charge. "Wide Awake" Uniforms, and Military Caps on hand and made to order. Mr. Spears will be happy to see his old friends and customers, and wait upon them with pleasure.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, NO. 33......LAKE STREET......NO. 33 CHICAGO, ILL. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes, In all the States without exception. ☞After the 10th of June we shall be found at the new [illegible] store, No. 38 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

VOLK'S STATUETTE —OF— DOUGLAS, (Patented February 14th, 1860,) and BUSTS OF LINCOLN, (Patented June 12th, 1860.) [illegible]

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS, GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE. [illegible] South Water street, cor. Wells.

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES, Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safes. [illegible] Covert's Permutation Bank Lock WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE. We invite Bankers to Examine [illegible]. Wilder's Fire Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

SMITH, POLLARD & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 191 SOUTH WATER STREET, 191. Have now in store a very large stock of GROCERIES; which we offer to Purchasers at a very SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST!! TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS, And all other Articles USUALLY KEPT IN A GROCERY HOUSE. COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices. SMITH, POLLARD & CO., 191 South Water street.

CARPETS! CARPETS! GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 and 137 Lake Street, (UP STAIRS.) HOLLISTER & WILKINS Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North-West, of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Body Brussels, Tapestry Ingrain, Stair, and other CARPETINGS! RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS. CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS. SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS, NAPKINS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, TOWELS, TABLE LINEN, QUILTS, BLANKETS, PILLOWS, And every description of HOUSE FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERING GOODS. Prime Live Geese Feathers. ETC., ETC., ETC. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.

TAKE NOTICE! Fourth of July! CORPORATIONS, COMMITTEES, PROPRIETORS OF GARDENS, & WHOLESALE BUYERS, Can select from the largest stock of FIRE WORKS! In the city, embracing everything in the pyrotechnic art, at PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, KINGSBURY BLOCK, No. 111 Randolph Street. ☞Sole Agency of the BLACK ROCK FIRE WORKS COMPANY. Price List sent when required.

177 RANDOLPH ST. 177 THIRD STORE EAST OF BRIGGS HOUSE. NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES. I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and valuable stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, [illegible] SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, with a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN BARR[illegible]

SCALES! SCALES! SAFES! SAFES!! The largest and best stock of the above articles to be found at the DURYEE & FAIRBANKS Manufacturing Company's Western Depot, 183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. They have also on hand, HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c. ☞The Company will sell at the lowest possible prices, and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

REMOVAL. The India Rubber Store to 115......RANDOLPH STREET......115 Kingsbury Block. REMOVAL! The great store for Belting, Packing and Hose, is 115......Randolph Street......115 REMOVAL! JOHN B. IDESON & CO. have removed to 115 Randolph street. (Kingsbury Block.) REMOVAL! The only store in the city for all kinds of Rubber Goods. Pike's Peak Traders will now find their wants [illegible] Kingsbury Block. 115......Randolph Street......115

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER Van Schaack Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces, and [illegible]. CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron. FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons. FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole. LAUNDRY STOVES, for 12 Irons. TAILOR'S HEATERS, for 3 and 6 Irons. Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces, Cheap, Convenient, Valuable. *Bakes, Broils, Roasts and Heats Flat Irons perfectly.* ☞General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles. 47......STATE STREET......47

HAIR NETTS, ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, TRAVELING BASKETS, Hosiery of all Kinds, Knitting Cotton and Cotton Warp, Chenile Canvass, &c. Serpentine Braids and Crochet, and Small Wares, AT SUTTON & BARRETT'S, (Late R. Dunk.) 41......LASALLE STREET......41 Opp. Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank.

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS! At $23.75 per Hundred. P. PALMER, 122, 124 & 126......LAKE STREET

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS. J. A. SMITH & CO., No. 113 Lake Street, Continue to furnish the WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS [illegible]

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer, AS IMPROVED FOR 1860. The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles [illegible] VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 . . State Street . . 47 ☞General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

Special Notices.

☞Beware of the volcanic dye that stings the hair, poisons the blood, and changes the color of the skin. DR. CHILTON, Chemist to the Croton Board, the head of his profession HAS ANALYZED CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE and declares that THIS MATCHLESS DYE contains no particle of deleterious matter. Hair of any color [illegible] is INSTANTLY CHANGED to black or any shade of brown. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. JOHN D. PARK, [illegible] Lake street.

☞Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.—[illegible] THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. [illegible] L. L. DUTCHER & SON, St. Albans, Vt., Proprietors.

☞Health and Pure Blood are [illegible] MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS [illegible]

☞Soothing and Bracing.—There is no preparation in existence which has such a soothing effect in cases of nervous excitement as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. [illegible]

☞Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer [illegible] Principal Depot 612 Broadway, New York.

☞Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—[illegible] W. F. & A. W. [illegible], Proprietors. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent.

☞Morals, vs. Brandreth's Pills.—[illegible] Sold by GEO. E. STANTON, Gen'l Western Agent.

☞Those who are Curious to [illegible]

☞Barry's Tricopherous is the best [illegible]

☞Congress Water.—Much spurious [illegible] CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.

"BOKER'S BITTERS" [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. [illegible]

H. KNAPP, M.D., FORMERLY OF NEW YORK, [illegible]

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company [illegible]

200 TONS PIG IRON—[illegible] QUALITY. Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON, METAL WAREHOUSE. [illegible]

ACON'S
PROOF BANK SAFES,
Burglar Proof Bank Safe,

...utation Bank Lock

...rs Fire Proof
...NDER SAFES,
...Proof Safe in the World.
...ORCESTER, Agents,
...h Water street.

POLLARD & CO.,
...SALE GROCERS,
...WATER STREET, 191
...ERIES;
...VANCE FROM COST!!
...E, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
...l other Articles
... IN A GROCERY STORE.
...OCERIES
SMITH POLLARD & CO.,
191 South Water street.

...S! CARPETS!

CARPET HALL,
137 Lake Street,
(UP STAIRS.)

...R & WILKINS

Three-Ply,
Ingrain,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Ingrain,
Stair,

...PETINGS!
MATS,
... OIL CLOTHS,

...AIN GOODS,
...APES, & TRIMMINGS.

TOWELS,
TABLE LINEN,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
PILLOWS,

FURNISHING
AND
...STERING GOODS.

...ve Geese Feathers.
...ETC., ETC., ETC.

...ER & WILKINS,
...7 Lake Street, Chicago.

... NOTICE!
...rth of July!
...NS, COMMITTEES, PROPRI...
... GARDENS, & WHOLE-
...SALE BUYERS,
... WORKS!
PEUGEOT'S
VARIETY STORE,
...NGSBURY BLOCK,
... Randolph Street.
...ANDOLPH ST. - 177
...S AT REDUCED RATES.
...KEEPING GOODS.
JOHN RANKIN,
No. 177 Randolph street.

...ES! SCALES!
...ES! SAFES!!
...Water St., Chicago, Ill.

...MOVAL.
...dia Rubber Store to
...ANDOLPH STREET......115
...EMOVAL!
...EMOVAL!
...EMOVAL!

...IRONING DAY
...IS WARM WEATHER
...n Schaack
...Patent Stove Furnaces.

...R NETTS,
...YR WORSTEDS,
...LING BASKETS,
...iery of all Kinds,
...tton and Cotton Warp, Che-
...nvass, &c. Serpentine
...ds and Crochet, and
...Small Wares,
...TTON & BARKETT'S,

50,000
... MILL BAGS!
...23.75 per Hundred.
...P. PALMER,

...AWAKE UNIFORMS.
SMITH & CO.,
118 Lake Street,

...'S FIVE MINUTE
...Cream Freezer,

...AN SCHAACK'S,
... State Street ... 47

Special Notices.

Beware of the volcanic dyes ... DR. CHILTON, ... CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE ...

THIS MATCHLESS DYE ... is INSTANTLY CHANGED to black or ... CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.—The ... THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. ... L. L. DUTCHER & SON, St. Albans, Vt., Proprietors. ... Sold by all good druggists.

Health and Pure Blood are In-separable.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impure blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb will ... These Pills deal with disease as it is ... MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS ... "mighty healer." ... Sold by all medicine dealers.

Soothing and Bracing.—There ... HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. ... by any unpleasant reaction.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Dir-tyre, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS. Principal Depot 482 Broadway, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY ... W. F. & A. W. CHEELEY, Proprietors, No. 33 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 76 State street, Chicago. E. S. LANDON, Agent.

Morals vs. Brandreth's Pills.—... B. BRANDRETH, M. D. Sold by GEO. E. STANTON, Gen'l Western Agent, ... Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

Those who are Curious to wit-ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chown & Co. (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street ...

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" ... To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having these words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling. ... CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs. ... CLARKE & WHITE.

"BOKER'S BITTERS." For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and undisputed ... "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," ... L. FUNKE, JR., No. 61 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

... A. C. RAYMOND. ... WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE ... WM. DYER. ... O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors ...

H. KNAPP, M. D. FORMERLY OF NEW YORK. ... CANCERS, ... OFFICE 178 SO. CLARK STREET, Cor. Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company ... H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

200 TONS PIG IRON—FIRST QUALITY. Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON, METAL WAREHOUSE, No. 6 ... Wabash Avenue.

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 50 Dearborn Street, 50 ... Geo. Payson ... Wm. C. Reynolds. Chicago, Illinois.

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN, DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, And County Constable. Office, No. 55 South Clark street, (up-stairs.) CHICAGO, ILL. Collections promptly attended to.

S. K. DOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office No. 1, Methodist Block, Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.

MELVILLE W. FULLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. No. 1 Methodist Block, Southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

STARK & ISHAM, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 4—50 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

STILES & DEAN, COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, ... No. 100 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 72 Chestnut, North side, ... Reference in Chicago—Scates & Brown.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN — 10 per Cent. for Five Years. Short Paper Discounted. E. F. DOWNING & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL Estate in Chicago or well improved Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties ... HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of from $500 to $1,000 on Real Estate in this city, or on Farms in Illinois ... GEO. W. NEWCOMB, ... Dearborn st.—Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, OR ON GOOD IMPROVED FARMS in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE, & Co., 121 Lake street, Chicago; Room No. 8

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, AT THE Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., NO. 62 CLARK STREET.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe. ... CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., British Consulate. Custom House Building, 16 S. Lasalle st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO **ERNST PRUSSING,** MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public. NO. 6, LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. ... EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS. Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharp's and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, ... GEO. T. ABBEY, 125 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES. CHAS. A. EATON, Agent. SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; ...

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... Post Office Box 830.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 23 Washington street.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF **JONES & WHITE,** (S. R. BINGHAM, MANAGER,) 102 . . Randolph Street . . 102 ... PORCELAIN TEETH, ...

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT Lock Stitch family **SEWING MACHINES!** $25, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35. ... WHEELER & WILSON $125 MACHINE. ... METROPOLITAN ... LEWIS CORNELL, Box 3653, Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES. $25, $25, $35 ... $40, $40, $40. L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH, ... Large Discounts to the Trade, Agents, and Clergy. ... L. CORNELL & CO., ... Post Office box 3653, Chicago, Illinois.

100,000 HAM SACKS— For sale by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, Agents, For CHASE & FAY, Boston. ... HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, No. 236 South Water street.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery ...

LAKE STREET MILLS—ON West Lake and Desplaines streets, Chicago, Illinois. ... STEVENS & NORRIS.

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		9.00 P. M.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

6.40 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
7.55 P. M.		6.50 P. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		5.00 P. M.

DIXON AIR LINE.

8.45 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation.		

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

8.35 A. M.		9.00 P. M.
6.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		4.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.		

ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.

9.00 A. M.		5.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.30 P. M.
4.00 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.		

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.		12.50 P. M.

MILWAUKEE.

9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.		

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

Neapolitan Treachery.

In his letter of the 30th ult., the Palermo correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes an incident illustrating the perfidy of the Neapolitans. He writes thus:

9 A. M.—Just at this moment a flag of truce has come in from the Royal palace with the following letter directed to Gen. Garibaldi:

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Naval Stations beyond the Faro, Palermo, May 30, 1860.

"GENERAL: As the British Admiral let me know that he would receive with pleasure on board of his vessel two of my Generals to open a conference with you, of which he would be the mediator, if you allowed them to pass through the lines, I beg you to let me know whether you assent, and if so, to indicate to me the hour at which the armistice is to begin. It would be likewise advantageous that you allowed the two Generals to be accompanied from the Royal palace to the Sanita, where they would embark.

"Waiting for your answer, I have the honor to be, "LANZA.

"To his Excellency General Garibaldi."

To this letter the answer was that Gen. Garibaldi would have no objection to meet the two Generals on board the Admiral's vessel; that he would send around orders to all the line to cease firing; that the armistice was to begin at noon, and that at 1 P. M. they should meet on board the Admiral's ship. Col. Turr, the Inspector-General of the national forces, sent the letter of Lanza on board the Hannibal by Mr. Wilmot, the Flag-Lieutenant.

11:30 P. M.—If a man is found to have taken in confusion his neighbor's cloak, it may pass for a mistake; but if that same man is found on the next occasion in the same position, it is time to cry "Stop thief!" and collar the individual. When the Neapolitans asked for an armistice, and Gen. Garibaldi sent accordingly the order to all the line to cease firing, they not only continued shelling, but tried to take advantage of the cessation of the fire to gain a better position. To-day they not only tried, but actually gained a considerable advantage. In order to cease firing at noon and begin the armistice, Garibaldi had begun to send round the line about an hour before. Just about the same time a Neapolitan column appeared on the very same road by which Garibaldi had entered. It was provided with artillery, and began to advance from the Ponte dell' Ammiraglio, where they had been stationed, toward the Porta di Termini. In vain was the white flag denoting an armistice exhibited; not only did the firing continue, but the citadel began sending its shells in the same direction. Several of the officers mounted on the top of the barricades and tried to inform the Neapolitans of the armistice. They were received with rifle shots, and Col. Carini, beside others, was wounded. The Garibaldians still stuck to their instructions and did not return the fire. Message after message came to Garibaldi that they must fire or else abandon their position. The general was just on the point of taking the resolution that the armistice was broken, when two Neapolitan officers came in as *parlementaires*. They excused the affair as a misunderstanding, and that the column had not received the orders about the armistice. They were sent in front to stop the fire and arrest the advance. Curiously enough, during all this time the shelling from the citadel went on also, and surely the citadel could not be supposed to be without news of the armistice! Just at 12 the news came that the column of the enemy had penetrated into the town. Garibaldi immediately, as he did yesterday, collected his reserves, and marched on. It was quite true, and Lieut. Wilmot, R. N., who had come on shore to bring the Admiral's consent to the conference on board, found himself in the midst of the advancing columns of Neapolitans and the men of Garibaldi. A shell fired at the same time from the Castello burst close to him, the Neapolitans leveled their muskets, and it was with considerable danger that he at last reached Garibaldi. It was five minutes past 12. Mr. Wilmot brought the Admiral's consent to an interview on board, and a few minutes after two Neapolitan officers arrived to say that it was all a mistake, that the column had not received the orders.

The Admiral's boats were to be ready at a quarter past 1. I must say if I had been Garibaldi I should not have listened to any proposals before the column coming from the outside had given up the positions out of which it had cheated his troops. But Garibaldi is incorrigible in his magnanimity. I am waiting to hear what passed on board, and hope to be able to tell you of it before the mail closes and her Majesty's ship Intrepid starts.

4 P. M.—The conference on board is not over yet, and all the boats are assembled round the Hannibal. The town is in a most excited state, the impression having got abroad that the Neapolitans intend offering a capitulation and free retreat to Garibaldi. It is in such moments that you see of what stuff a population is made, and certainly that of Palermo is not the stuff of which heroes and martyrs are made. Instead of throwing themselves into the houses nearest to the points occupied by the enemy, they run about the streets discouraging each other.

4:30 P. M.—The conference is just over. Garibaldi has come on shore, and is gone to the Palace with the two Neapolitan Generals. The French mail starts, and I must send off my letters without being able to give you the details of that conference. The report is, however, that an armistice is concluded till to-morrow at noon, and that is, above all, with a view to provide for the great number of wounded that the Neapolitans ask for an armistice.

At any rate, you will not have long to wait for a final decision one way or the other; it must come in a few days. Neither party can hold out much longer. An epic poem could be written about what the 1,062 Italians and five Hungarians did in Sicily during these last 20 days; how they fought, how they marched, how they bore fatigue. If every Sicilian was ready to do the thousandth part of what they did, there would be no more fighting required. As for pay, the very word is unknown; most of those who came have means of their own, never ask for anything except ammunition, live on what they can buy, and seem almost to have forgot what sleep is. The only drawback is that they were only 1,062 at landing, and that those who think themselves great in the Italian cause thought it their duty this time to impede most effectually all re-enforcements. If one was ill-natured, one might almost suppose that they thought it a good opportunity to get rid of Garibaldi; but they may find themselves mistaken.

Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt—Curious Developments—The Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

This estimable gentleman, by the imperial command of the United States Senate, without authority of law on the part of that "august" body, and without even the suspicion of crime on his own part, was immured for months in the common jail at Washington, among vermin, vagrants and vagabonds, thieves and cut-throats—a habitation which Senator Sumner describes as no better than a "human sty." With a view to bringing the subject before the country, and procuring a thorough investigation into the assumed power of the Senate over the liberty of the unoffending citizen, Mr. Hyatt has issued the following card:

TIME EXTENDED.

The $100 and $50 Prizes!

In consequence of the limited notice through the press of the above offer, I am now taking measures to thoroughly advertise the same, ... which is hereby extended to the 15th day of August, 1860. ...

Each Essay to be submitted with a motto attached. The name and address of the writer to be in a sealed envelope, bearing the motto of the Essay. THADDEUS HYATT.

Washington Jail, June 5, 1860.

This is well. We trust the subject will command the most searching investigation. If the Senate has the power to go smelling about the country after every person who happens to have a free thought of his own, and to punish with imprisonment all who manfully refuse obedience to its usurped power, why may it not inflict severer punishment? Why has it not the same power to take off Mr. Hyatt's head that it has to take away his liberty, since it constitutes itself the sole judge of the extent of its power in such cases?

The fact is that Mr. Hyatt had become a troublesome prisoner. Ever as watchful for the rights of others, however lowly, as for the protection of his own liberty, he employed some portion of his forced leisure in examining into the management of the American Bastile, and in studying the laws of Congress relating to the District of Columbia. This investigation resulted in the discovery that the jail was being used *as a Slave Pen, in violation of one of the famous Compromise measures of* 1850, which forbids the infamous Slave Trade within the District; also, that free colored men were frequently thrust into prison without color of law, and compelled to pay largely, in the form of prison fees, for obtaining their liberty. Mr. Hyatt interfered in behalf of three or four

of these unfortunates, and obtained their discharge, the authorities of the prison not daring to let the cases go before the Courts. This employment of Mr. Hyatt interfered essentially both with the perquisites of the Marshall and the profits of the slave traders. Hence they petitioned Mr. Mason to send the troublesome "fanatic" home, and leave the disposition of the Senate to usher the prison doors.

A Chinese Gentleman's House.

The commercial connections between China and Japan and this country, which must become stronger and more numerous in future years, are awakening a peculiar interest in the manners and habits of these secluded people. Our readers will be pleased with an introduction to the House of a Chinese gentleman:

He first took us to his country house now uninhabited. It was the perfect residence of a Chinese gentleman. There was a very large garden, with bamboo hedges and large fish tanks, edged with walls of blue bricks and perforated tiles. His pigs were in admirable condition, and as beautifully kept as the Prince Consort's at Windsor. About the grounds were nutmegs, mangosteens, plantains, cocoa nuts, durians, and small creepers trained into baskets and pagodas. Inside the house the drawing-rooms had doors sliding across circular openings. We then went on to this good gentleman's private residence, entering by a Chinese triumphal gate. He tells me he has ten miles of carriage road round his estate. It is on a fine undulating tract of land, reclaimed from the jungle, and laid out with rare taste. In the outskirts a tiger killed a man the other day. In his garden I found Jocko, living in a cane cage, next door to a porcupine; there were also some rare birds. Further on some very small Brahman bulls, a Cashmere goat, and a family of young kangaroos. There were all sorts of unknown beautiful flowers placed about in enormous china vases. Here I first saw the tea plant growing. It is of the camelia tribe, three or four feet high, and bears a small white flower, like the opening dog-rose; also I was shown the "moon-flower," a kind of rounded convolvulus, that only opens at night. There was a bower of "monkey cups"—the pitcher flower, which catches water, and from which Jocko refreshes himself in the jungles. The fan palm—a beautiful tree on the lawn—produced water of a clear, cold quality, by being pierced with a penknife. Several minute creepers were trained over wire forms, to imitate dragons, with egg-shells for their eyes; and there were many of the celebrated dwarf trees—the first I had seen—little oaks and elms about eighteen inches high, like small, withered old men. The house here was superbly furnished in the English style, but with lanterns all about it. At six o'clock the guests arrived—mostly English—all dressed in short white jackets and trousers. The dinner was admirably served in good London style, and all the appointments, as regards plate, glass, wines and dishes, perfect. The quiet attentive waiting of the little China boys deserved all praise. After dinner we lounged through the rooms, decorated with English prints of the Royal Family, statuettes, "curios," from every part of the world, and rare objects in jade-stone and crackle China; also a portrait of our host's son, who is being educated in Edinborough. He was in English dress.—*Albert Smith's "To China and Back."*

Singing at a Quaker Meeting.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, in attendance at a yearly meeting of Friends at Newport, gives the following incident:

A very novel and unprecedented interruption of the meeting took place yesterday afternoon. It is well known that from the foundation of the Society of Friends they have borne their testimony against music with as much earnestness as against war, or slavery, or kindred evils. It is true that many of their public speakers adopt a sing-song style of delivery, but it is rude and unskillful song. Yesterday, however, the persistent Father Beeson rose, and made an appeal for the wandering tribes of Indians, seeking to enlist the sympathies of his hearers, and he was undoubtedly successful in his object. But when he had finished (*horresco referens*) the clear musical voice of Laroocha, Indian maiden, arose, and warbled forth the wrongs that she had suffered, in musical tutored strains. In rich, contralto tones, she gave it to be understood that she once had a father—whose vigilant care guided her early steps, and who loved her with a father's warmest love, but "the steel of the white man swept him away." Then she told of her mother, her brother and sisters, all models of their kind, but the vile "steel of the white man" was as cruel to them as it had been to the head of the family. Other relations she had, doubtless a lover, but of their fate we were not apprised, for just as she was about to narrate their grievous wrongs and terrible fate, the voice of the doorkeeper "swept her away." And herein, be it understood, he acted on his own responsibility. For, novel, astonishing, and apparently out of place as the scene had been, it was a striking evidence of the power of music; and the tale of woe, uttered in a plaintive strain, sensibly affected the hearts of the company, who would fain, I doubt not, have listened to the close.

The Carroll-Frye Homicide—Death of Mr. Frye.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 23d.]

We are pained to announce that the affray of Wednesday afternoon between E. R. Carroll and Smith Frye, has resulted in the death of the latter, which occurred at his residence yesterday afternoon. Everything that could be done in the way of medical aid to save the life of the wounded man, was resorted to, but in vain. Carroll and his book-keeper Brown are still in jail. It is said they have suffered intense anguish, expressing quite as much concern for the condition of their victim as for themselves. It is also said that Frye blamed his own temper, and expressed very little resentment towards the parties who caused his death. Carroll and Brown will undoubtedly be tried for manslaughter, as the facts do not hardly warrant a charge of murder. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this country in 1834, settling in Richwood township. He has held various offices of public trust, such as County Commissioner, Sheriff, Collector, U. S. Deputy Marshal, &c. He was deputy Sheriff at the time of his death. For the last few years he has been engaged in the stock business, which he conducted with good judgment and success. He leaves a wife and family of eleven children to mourn his untimely end.

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TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned till the ... day of July next for the erection of a School House in the village of Pecatonica, ... W. H. WILLIAMS, ... BROWN, WM. WELCH, } Directors.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORM-ATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, ... ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, McGinnis, Maker. ...

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NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, ... GEORGE HARSH, ... PARTRIDGE, F. O. HULL, } Receivers. Massillon, June 19th, 1860.

LOUIS MAUSS, *Practical Optician,* ... SOUTH CLARK STREET ... MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, ...

GRINDSTONES.—200 Tons Lake Huron and Nova Scotia Grindstones, ... THOMAS HALE & F. Walsh, ...

Miscellaneous.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION!

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE pamphlet edition of the proceedings of the late National Republican Convention is now ready for delivery. ... It also embraces the **Official Roll of Delegates** To the Convention from all the States and Territories, with the Post Office address of each. ... PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., Chicago.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas ... JOHN DERMISTON, ... Assignees.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illi-nois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. ...

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The under-signed, Assignee ... JOHN C. WILLIAMS, CHAS. HITCHCOCK, Assignees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. ... W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illi-nois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court. In Chancery. ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, May 31, 1860. The above noticed sale is postponed to Saturday, the ... day of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, June 9th, 1860.

Stationery, &c.

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PRINT, BOOK AND WRAP... by J. P. & A. BLACK & CO., ...

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25.

The money market is dull all round. Exchange shows weakness at quotations, but it is not likely any concessions will be made till after the 1st and 4th, as the close of the first of the year will be likely to require large remittances. Buying rates 1¼; selling 1¾ premium for currency. Very little activity can be looked for in financial circles for several weeks to come. For all legitimate business paper, money is abundant.

Currency is also in excess of the demand. Gold 1¼ and firm.

MISSOURI INTEREST.—The money to pay the July interest on the bonds of the State of Missouri is all in New York and will be paid at the Bank of Commerce in that city.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of Saturday says: On the East, the right kind of bills could be negotiated very low—2 or possibly as low as 6 per cent. It is as difficult to procure sight exchange on the East, that dealers must be forced to ship the gold to meet payments. And yet coin is getting in more demand, to strengthen the Bank statement of July 1st. The selling rate of sight on the East is firm at 1c premium for bankable funds, while sight on New Orleans would be difficult to sell at ⅛c premium, the rate at that point on the East being so high—⅛c premium. Gold, however, can be had at New Orleans, and exchanged to New York at ¼ per cent. Bankable funds are becoming quite scarce, so much Missouri money having been returned from circulation. It is judged the line of circulation will show a large reduction by the July statement.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty four hours:

[illegible]

The steamer *Melita*, with Liverpool dates to the 13th, was telegraphed this morning, reporting Flour 6d@1s higher; Wheat 2@3d better; Corn declined 6d; Pork quiet.

The steamer's news caused rather a dull feeling in Corn at the opening, which was increased somewhat by the advance in freights and the publication of the receipts—120,319 bushels—under which prices fell about ½c below Saturday's closing quotations. At the decline, however, the market was tolerably active—about 150,000 bushels being sold, at 47½@48c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 46½@48c for No. 1 in store; 47@48c for No. 2, and 44c for Rejected—the market closing quiet at 48½@49c for No. 1. Under the influence of the foreign news the Wheat market became buoyant, and the market advanced 1½@2c, and closed quiet but firm at the improvement. About 65,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.10½@1.11 for No. 1 Spring; $1.08@1.10 for No. 2 Spring, and 95c for Rejected. Flour was held firmly, but buyers did not show any more disposition to operate, and the transactions were limited at $4.90@5.00 for good to choice spring extra. Oats were steady and in fair demand at 28c in store. Rye quiet at 65c. Barley sold in small lots at 40@50c. Highwines quiet, with sales of city at 18½c. White fish declined 25c—No. 1 selling at $3.25. Wool in good request, with sales of three quarter blood at 37½c. Hides unchanged.

The scarcity of vessels has caused an advance of 1@1½c per bushel in freights. Six vessels were engaged at 5c for Corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne, and 5½c for Wheat to Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS—June 23.—Receipts, 5,910 bu wheat, 555 brls flour. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

A slight reaction in prices of wheat at New York to-day, created a little panic in our market, and No. 1 Spring, which was firm at $1.13 yesterday afternoon, declined to $1.10@1.11 on Change. Earlier, several thousand bushels of the same quality sold on terms equivalent to $1.12 in store, and 18,000 bush $1.15 on board, the latter is lower than a cargo sold for yesterday. The sales at the decline were not large, and we believe only one lot was offered at $1.11, under that being quickly taken, we heard of no more offered to sell at that price. Buyers, however, were about as wary as they were reckless yesterday, and the market towards the close was very dull.

Flour was not touched, owing to the unsettled state of the market. Coarse grains quiet. Oats were steady at 29c delivered. A car load of shelled corn sold 47c. A large lot of Butter, some 7,000 lbs, sold on private terms. The market is glutted, and firkin butter must be very choice to bring more than 7c.

Freights were firm, owing to scarcity of vessels. The schooner H. L. Lansing was chartered at 4½c for wheat to Buffalo, to take part from this port and part from Racine, and the J. P. Harland to Oswego at 7c.

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK—June 23.—Saturday's New York *Tribune* reports as follows: To Liverpool, 11,000 bush Corn in bulk at 7½d; 11,000 bush Wheat in bulk at 7½d; 6,000 bush Corn in bags at 7¼d; 2,000 bush Wheat in bags at 8d; 3,000 bbls Flour at 2s; 10 tons Grease Butter at 30s; 100 hhds Tallow at 30; 200 bales Cotton at 5 32d, per steamer, 1,400 boxes Cheese at 50s; 4000 pkgs butter at 40s; 6,000 bush Corn in bags at 8d. To London, 5,000 bbls Flour at 2s 3d@2s 6d, the latter rate per packet. To Glasgow, 11,000 bush Wheat in bags at 7½d; 11,000 bush Corn in shipper's bags at 8d; 2,000 bbls Flour at 2s 6d. To Bristol, the ship Trumbull with Wheat in shipper's bags at 9d, and Flour at 2s 6d. To a German port, 5,000 bush Wheat in shipper's bags at 6½.

BREADSTUFFS AT NEW YORK.—Mr. William G. Cutting sums up the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "The market opened heavily, on Saturday last, for State and Western Flour. The available supply exceeded the requirements of buyers. A livelier inquiry prevailed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at rising prices. The transactions on Thursday were unusually extensive, as the export purchases were large, and the home trade demand was good. A decided improvement in the value of most kinds was established, and holders were claiming a further advance. Yesterday, an active business was reported, though the amount sold was not as heavy as that disposed of on the preceding day. Prices closed a shade higher, with a tendency favorable to sellers, who were not eager to realize. The week's receipts have been 46,417 brls, by canal and river, against 27,294 brls the previous week. Southern Flour has been more sought after at higher and rising prices. Canadian Flour has attracted more attention at firmer rates. The total sales of wheat flour, during the week, have been 124,000 brls. Last week's sales comprised 81,415 brls. Wheat was depressed on Saturday, as holders were eager to sell, while buyers were not disposed to purchase freely. From Monday to Wednesday, inclusive, the demand was good, partly for export, and prices steadily advanced. Thursday's transactions were very large, exceeding those of any single day within a year. Milwaukee Club constituted the bulk of the sales; this description was in much favor with shippers, who made very liberal purchases. A further rise in prices occurred, and the market closed buoyantly.

The high claims of holders, yesterday, impeded operations, and less extensive sales were effected, though a sufficient amount changed hands to indicate even more firmness in the market, than was discernible on the previous day. The total receipts of Wheat, during the week, amounted to 252,601 bushels, and the total sales, to 505,000 bushels. Last week's receipts comprised 226,671 bushels, and the sales, 325,000 bushels. Corn, as well as Flour and Wheat, opened at drooping prices, but subsequently attracted more attention at rising rates, the market closing firmer than it was at the date of our last. There were 228,647 bushels received, and 290,000 reported as having been sold within the week. Last week, the arrivals amounted to 273,514 bushels, and the sales to 389,000 bushels."

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25.

[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Unquestionably ...

MESS PORK—50 brls extra heavy Mess at $18.25.

LARD—Nominal 11½c.

TALLOW—Quiet, with a limited demand at ...

HIDES—Receipts, 17,000 lbs. Market quiet. Green Salted, ...; Dry Flint, ...

BUTTER—Supply good and market dull, at ... for common to fair, and ... for fair to prime.

EGGS—... per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 per doz.

POTATOES—... at Neshannock ...

WOOL—Receipts, 2,067 lbs. In good request and firm. Sales were 1,500 lbs three quarter blood at 37½c.

WHITEFISH—Dull and 25c lower. Sales were ... at $3.25 for No. 1 White fish, and ... for No. 1 Trout.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25.

The receipts and shipments of Hogs and Cattle during the past week, compared with those of the week previous, will be found in the following table:

	Past week.	Prev. week.
RECEIPTS.		
Beef Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHIPMENTS.		
Beef Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—The continued dullness in New York, as well as the heavy losses which nearly all shippers have sustained during the past month, has rendered the market for Beeves unusually heavy, and although the receipts were comparatively light, we have to note a decline since our last weekly review of 20@25c per 100 lbs. Yesterday there was a fair lot of stock offered; but it was hard work to sell, even at a decline. The few who are buying for shipment would not pay over $3.25, at which several lots were sold. One small lot of very extra Beeves, weighing ... lbs, brought ...; but there were some fair lots sold at $2.75@3.00. The Cattle were not wanted at all, and except a few lots which were bought to feed, at ... The following are a few of the principal transactions made yesterday:

[illegible]

HOGS—There has been an active shipping demand for Hogs during the past week, and prices have ruled ... higher. Owing to the advance, the summer packers have stopped work, and the shippers have had the supply all to themselves. Yesterday good fat hogs were sold readily at $5.25, and one lot brought $5.50. Stock Hogs are in fair request at $4.00@... The sales yesterday and to-day were as follows:

[illegible]

SHEEP—There has been a fair demand for good sheep, but the market closes about 50c higher than at the date of our last weekly review. Sales yesterday and to-day were as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Lake Shore Sale and Shipping Yards Markets, reported by WALTER SHEPARD expressly for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, for the week ending June 23, 1860:

STOCK RECEIVED FOR WEEK.			
Cattle	631	Cows and Calves	36
Sheep	[illegible]		
Hogs	971	Total	2,455

SHIPPED VIA M. C. R. R.			
Owner.	Cattle.	Owner.	Cattle.
G. Sherwood	[illegible]	Mr. Williams	20
Martin & V'tanine	111	Wm. Morgan & Co.	32
Drummond & Robbins	20	Wm. Platt	20
E. Coleman	20	A. Clark	20
Total			489
			Hogs.
Wm. Robbins			570

We also the average prices as follows:

No. 1 Cattle	$3½	No. 1 Corn Fed Hogs	5¼
Ordinary	3	Light	5
Common Light	2¾	Still Fed Hogs	4¾
Good sheep, $3 per cwt.; Common Sheep $2½@2¾			

Cows and Calves from $25.00 to $35.

The market closes very dull for cattle and sheep, with little or no demand. Good hogs sell readily at the above prices.

Foreign Markets.

PER MELITA.] LIVERPOOL, June 13.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—The weather is unfavorable to the crops. ... [illegible]

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS.—... [illegible]

LONDON MARKETS.—... [illegible]

MONEY MARKET.—There is a brisk demand, but rates generally unchanged. Consols closed Tuesday 93¾, account ex-dividend.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour steady. Wheat upward tendency. Corn downward, prices easier, but not quotably changed. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard firm also in good demand.

LONDON, Thursday.—Consols closed 93¾@93⅞ for account ex-dividend.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, June 25—6 P. M.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, June 25.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, June 25.

FLOUR—In moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat better; sales ... Mill club at $1.26; ... [illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—Forwarders are asking ... [illegible]

LAKE IMPORTS—... [illegible]

EXPORTS—... [illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... June 25.

[illegible]

CLEARED ... June 25, 1860.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Passed Detroit, June 23.

[illegible]

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, June 23—Arrived, schrs Miami, Farrington, Cleveland.

OCHICAGO MILL FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Pests, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales, AND **MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.**

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

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The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

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WALL PAPER, LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS. 184 ... South Clark street ... 184

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the *Grand Trunk Railway* OF CANADA, is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. ...

Chicago and Liverpool ... [illegible] ... WALTER SHANLY, General Manager. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.

Bohemian, North Briton, Anglo Saxon, Nova Scotian, Hungarian, North American, Arabia, Canadian, (new). Two new ships, (building.)

Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:

First Class, according to stateroom ... $80 and $105. Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... $45. ... For freight or passage, apply to the Company's General Agents, ... JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 13 Lake-St., under Adams House, Chicago.

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HITCHCOCK'S *Premium Scales!* Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 28 So. Canal-st., Chicago.

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GOOD BUILDING STONE For sale at the Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son, Corner of Chicago Avenue and Western Limits.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

SENATE.—The Post Office Deficiency bill was considered.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment, the effect of which was the total abolition of the franking privilege, except to those granted by name lost, 17 to 19. The House amendment, restoring the Inland Mail was disagreed to—18 against 21. The Senate insist, and asked for a committee of conference.

The House resolution reducing the price of printing 40 per cent., passed.

An Executive session was then held, when the Senate adjourned till Monday, 9 o'clock P. M.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 9 o'clock. The reading of the journal occupied half an hour.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the inter-State slave trade and the prohibition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He asked that it might lay on the table, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Yulee asked that the Post Route bill be taken up. Agreed to.

Mr. Yulee offered an amendment that the Postmaster General be authorized to advertise for proposals for transporting the mails to California, overland, on the Central route, within twenty days, and on the Northern route, from St. Paul to the Dalles, Oregon, and that he be also authorized to contract for temporary steamship service on the most expeditious ocean route to California; also a proviso that Butterfields, contractors, have permission to change.

Mr. Wilson suggested the withdrawal of the proviso, which was done. Mr. Wilson then commented severely on the Vanderbilt route, and was opposed to any more steamship contracts.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The bill amending the act granting lands to certain Railroads in Mississippi passed.

The House Consular bill was laid over. The Mail Route bill between the United States and Mexico was laid over.

A proclamation for an extra executive session for to-morrow was read.

A committee appointed to wait on the President returned, and reported nothing further to communicate.

The Vice President returned thanks, and the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE.—The House acceded to the request of the Senate to appoint another Committee of Conference on the Postoffice Deficiency bill.

The President sent in a message notifying the House that he had signed certain bills, including that making appropriations for civil expenses, with a protest against the clause designating Capt. Meigs as Superintendent of the expenditure of half a million dollars for the completion of the Washington Acqueduct.

Another message was received from the President recapitulating the grounds of his protest of March last against the proceedings of the Covode Committee. He closed by saying that, should the proceedings of the Committee be sanctioned by the House, the Constitution will have been violated, and the Executive be no longer an independent branch of the Government, and the worst fears of the early patriots and statesmen will have been realized.

In the name of the representative of this great people, and standing on the ramparts of the Constitution, which they organized and established, he solemnly protests against these unconstitutional proceedings.

After some debate, including remarks by Mr. Stanton against the message, it was referred to a select committee.

The House refused to suspend the rules to take up the Post Route bill, and it is consequently dead.

At noon the House adjourned *sine die*, in good humor.

Douglas Makes a Speech Accepting the Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Late last night a procession was formed at the illuminated Douglas headquarters, and proceeded to the Railroad station to receive the Illinois and other Baltimore Convention delegates, who were accompanied by the Chicago Great Western Band, and came by a special train. They repaired to the residence of Mr. Douglas and complimented him with a serenade and hurrahs. In acknowledging these evidences of their friendship, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness and enthusiasm. The circumstances under which this crowd has assembled, spontaneously and without previous notice, demonstrates an earnestness of feeling which fills my heart with gratitude. To be the chosen standard bearer of the only political organization that is conservative and powerful enough to save the country from Abolitionism and Disunion, is indeed an honor of which any citizen may be proud. I am fully impressed with the responsibility of the position, and trust that Divine Providence will impart to me the strength and wisdom to comply with all its requirements.

Our beloved country is threatened with a fearful sectional antagonism, which places the Union itself in imminent peril. This antagonism is produced by the effort in one section of the Union to use the Federal Government for the purpose of restricting and abolishing slavery, and a corresponding effort in the other section for the purpose of forcing slavery into those regions where the people do not want it. The ultra men in each section demand Congressional intervention upon the subject in the Territories. They agree in respect to the power and duty of the Federal Government to control the question, and differ only as to the mode of exercising the power. The one demands the intervention of the Federal Government for slavery, and the other against it. Each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his section, against the peace and harmony of the whole country.

On the other hand, the position of all conservative and Union-loving men is, or at least ought to be, that of non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the Territories. This was the position of the Democratic party in the Presidential contests of '48, '52 and '56. This was the position upon which Clay, Webster, Cass and the friends of the Union of all political affinities of that day established the Compromise of 1850, upon this common ground of non-intervention. They contended with and put to flight the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South in that memorable contest.

It was on this common ground of non intervention that Whigs and Democrats agreed to stand on their respective party platforms of 1852, and each party faithfully adhered to this principle so long as its organization was maintained, and the Democrats still maintain it as the key-stone of the arch which binds the Federal Union together, and to this cordial principle of non-intervention has the Democratic party renewed the pledge of its faith at Charleston and Baltimore.

As the chosen representative of that great party, it is my fixed purpose to keep the faith and redeem that pledge at all hazards and under all circumstances. The safety of the Union depends upon strict adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention.

Intervention means disunion—intervention, whether by the North or by the South, whether for or against slavery, tends directly to disunion.

Upon this identical question are attempts now being made to destroy the Democratic party. Because the minority of interventionists could not intimidate the majority into an abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention, they have seceded from the organization of the Democratic party, and are endeavoring to form a new party in hostility to it.

Secession from the Democratic party means secession from the Federal Union. Those who enlist under the secession banner now, will be expected on the 4th of March next to take up arms against the constituted authorities in certain contingencies.

We are told in a certain event, the South must finally, must forcibly resist the inauguration of the President elect, while we find those who are loudest in their threats of such resistance, engaged in the scheme to divide and destroy the Democratic party, thereby securing the election of the Republican candidate. Does not this line of policy look to disunion?

Does not this line of policy look to disunion? [Cries of "yes, but it can't be effectual."] Intelligent men must be presumed to understand the tendency and consequence of their own action. Can the Seceders fail to perceive that their efforts to divide and defeat the Democratic party, if successful, must lead directly to the secession of the Southern States? I trust that they will see what must be the result of such a policy and return to the organization and platform of the party before it is too late to save the country. [Applause.] The Union must be preserved. [Cheers.] The Constitution must be maintained inviolate [renewed cheering], and it is our mission under Divine Providence, as I believe, to save the Constitution and the Union from the assaults of the Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. [Enthusiastic applause—three cheers for Douglas.] My friends, I have detained you too long, and will close by renewing the expressions of my sincere thanks. [Many voices, "Go on, go on."] No, it is nearly the Sabbath morning—[A voice, "We will listen to you a year, Judge,"], and I merely made my appearance to acknowledge the compliments paid me by so large a meeting at this hour of the night. I recognize among you the faces of many old friends and a large number of my immediate neighbors from Illinois, as well as others from almost every State in the Union. I only regret my house is not large enough to enable me to invite you in and take you individually by the hand. [A voice, "Your heart is big enough."]

Three times three cheers were given for Stephen A. Douglas as the next President.

The procession next proceeded to the quarters of Gov. Fitzpatrick, and afforded him an opportunity to judge of the quality of a Chicago band. As the Vice Presidential nominee had retired to bed, Representative Cox, at his instance, returned thanks for the political and musical compliment.

McClernand of Illinois pledged the Northwest to Douglas. It may here be stated as a fact, that both wings of the Democratic party are delighted with their respective nominees, and are alike confident of success.

Breckinridge and Lane accept, considering it their duty to do so, for the sake of the country as well as the Democracy.

About the Baltimore Conventions.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The nominations of both Conventions were received well here by their respective friends, but all the outside enthusiasm is for Douglas. There was much excitement last night about the hotels.

The nomination of the Seceding Convention was tendered to Mr. Guthrie's friends, as well as to Mr. Hunter, but both candidates declined. It was understood that Mr. Breckinridge will accept.

A challenge has been sent by Mr. Smith of California, to Mr. Nesbit of Illinois, who was the delegate who declared in the Convention during Mr. Smith's remarks, that if Mr. Cushing, the President, would not protect the members, they would protect themselves.

A large number of persons went to Washington to-day, both the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge.

Virginia Editors Shot.

LYNCHBURG, June 23.—Joseph and Robert Button, Editors of the *Virginian*, were shot in the street to-day by the brothers Hardwick, Editors and Proprietors of the *Republican*. One of the Buttons is said to be mortally, the other seriously wounded. Both the Hardwicks have been placed in jail.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship "Melita."

Garibaldi's Movements in Sicily—Unfavorable Prospects of the Crops—The "Great Eastern's" Trial Trip—Other Important News.

FARTHER POINT, June 24.—The steamship Melita has arrived from Liverpool the 13th, via of Londonderry 14th.

The capitulation of Palermo was signed on the sixth. The Neapolitan troops were to embark with arms and baggage. They are to encamp until their embarkation in Montepelgrine.

The Fort of the Castellemore has been placed in the keeping of the English Admiral until the evacuation is affected.

A Naples telegram of the 10th says the evacuation of Palermo will terminate to-morrow.

The troops have already begun to arrive at Naples, and had been dispatched towards Castile Mare and Gaeta.

The Neapolitan troops in Sicily will be concentrated at Syracuse, Messina and Agosta.

The damage by the bombardment of Palermo was immense. The Treasury was destroyed. The Neapolitans committed great atrocities. One thousand houses were burnt by the Neapolitans in only one square of the town, as well as several Convents. At the moment of retreat, women and children, who sought to escape from the burning houses, were killed. Carini palace was sacked and burnt. As they retired the soldiers set fire to all the houses on their way. Catina was given up to pillage by the Royalists and then abandoned.

Garibaldi issued a decree, calling all the Sicilians to arms between the ages of 17 and 50.

Fifty vessels of war were in the Roads of Palermo.

It is rumored France will consent to Piedmont accepting the mediation proposed by Naples. The conditions of mediation are liberal: Constitution for Naples, separate government for Sicily under a Prince of the House of Bourbon, subject to the condition that Sicilians give their consent.

It is said Mazzini has embarked for Sicily. The Sardinian government has ordered their fleet and all the authorities along the coast to apprehend him if possible.

A Naples dispatch says the promulgation of the constitution framed according to that of France is expected shortly.

Garibaldi had addressed a letter to Signor Sertini, authorizing him to make advances or negotiate a loan for Sicily, or to contract any debt, and adds he has at Sicily immense means to satisfy all claims.

The King's uncle is strongly urging the adoption of the Italian policy and liberal constitution for Naples.

The Neapolitan Envoy is on his way to Paris and London.

TURKEY AFFAIRS.—The government withdrew the Reform bill to the next session.

The British Admiralty stationed a ship of war at Messina, one at Palermo and four in the Bay of Naples, to afford shelter to British subjects.

Palmerston stated he would not hesitate to express to the Neapolitan Envoy the feelings with which they regarded the barbarities perpetrated at Palermo.

Austria had peremptorily refused to interfere in regard to the proposition of the King of Naples for the guarantee of possession of the two Sicilies. There is every reason to believe that France will do likewise. It is unnecessary to say what were the feelings of the British Government.

The Great Eastern made her trial trip, 12 hours to sea and 12 hours back. The trial was satisfactory, although her speed did not exceed 12½ knots, averaging 12½. It is confidently anticipated that she will reach New York inside of ten days.

FRANCE.—The Emperor leaves Paris on the 15th for Baden, to meet the Princess Regent of Prussia and other German Sovereigns.

On the 24th the Emperor was to hold a grand military review to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice, which would be formally accomplished on that day. *Te Deum* will be sung in Notre Dame, and public edifices will be illuminated.

Negotiations for the treaty of commerce between France and Belgium are progressing.

The *Courrier de Paris* received a fresh warning for an article on the liberty of conscience.

Breadstuffs in France are higher, owing to the unfavorable accounts from the growing wheat crops.

The Sardinian Senate has approved of the cession of Savoy and Nice—90 against 10.

The evacuation of Italy by French troops is completed.

Fresh bands of insurgents are menacing the Roman States. Lamoriciere had sent troops there.

The Austrian Government has resolved to increase their effective strength of their second army in Italy, and a corps of cavalry is also to be collected in Italian Tyrol.

The stadtholdership of Hungary comes into effect July 1st.

Melbourne mails of April 24th are received in England. News unimportant.

Several engagements are reported between British troops and natives of New Zealand.

A French frigate threatened the town of Barry, Africa, with bombardment, if a debt of long standing to a French firm is not immediately paid. The debt was paid.

LONDON, 14th.—It is understood that Garibaldi would not undertake anything in Sicily for some days to come. He is organizing his reserve.

The *Post* says there is no truth in the rumor that France is about to send a corps of observation to the Swiss frontier.

The *Times* says government will prepare to commence fortifications and other works soon.

Breckinridge vs. Douglas.

ALBANY, June 25.—The friends of Breckenridge and Lane in this city are having a jubilee to-night. 105 guns have been fired, one for every vote Breckinridge received in the Convention.

PITTSBURGH, June 25.—200 guns were fired this evening amidst great enthusiasm. Samuel Harper and others made patriotic speeches—the cause being the nomination of Douglas.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The friends of the seceders are holding a grand ratification meeting to-night. The *Bulletin* office is covered with transparencies and flags. Col. Preston, U. S. Minister to Spain, will be serenaded at the Planter's House to night. 105 guns are being fired in Lucas Park. The enthusiasm is fully equal to that of the Douglasites.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 25.—The Democracy of this city fired 33 guns—one for each State—in honor of the nomination of Douglas.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 25.—100 guns were fired in this city this evening. A meeting was held to ratify the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. Speeches were made by B. D. Van Dover and D. A. Ray.

SANDUSKY, O., June 25th.—The Democrats of this city fired thirty-one guns in honor of the nomination of Douglas. Speeches are being made to night.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—100 guns were fired here this morning in honor of Breckinridge and Lane's nomination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—An immense meeting of the Democracy is now being held in the Public Square to ratify the nomination of Douglas and Fitzpatrick. The assemblage in the State Yard will number 5,000 or 6,000. The meeting is being addressed by Judge Warden, who has not lately acted with the party, Charles Switzer and other National Democrats. Bonfires are burning—bands of music parading and cannon firing.

MADISON, Wis., June 25.—Thirty-three guns were fired here this afternoon in honor of the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25.—The Democracy are firing 200 guns over the nomination of Douglas.

For Breckinridge.

BLOOMINGTON, June 25th.

One hundred guns now firing for the Breckinridge ticket. OLD DEMOCRAT.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—On Monday morning letters will be addressed by the President to the members of the Senate, summoning that body to meet on Tuesday noon for the dispatch of necessary business, which includes the Mexican and Central American treaties, also several with Indian tribes.

It may be considered certain that the Post Office Deficiency bill is lost, as there is no probability that a quorum will be present to-morrow in the House to grant another conference with the Senate on that subject; and even were this accorded, the bill would not receive the President's approval, should the clause for the restoration of the suspended mail service be retained. Such is the present condition of the question. The total expenses for six months, included in that bill, amount to about $7,000,000. Congress having passed a special law appropriating the postages to the contractors for the quarter ending with March, being a little over $2,000,000, they will have to wait for the remainder of the amount due until the next session of Congress.

The Post Route bill may also be regarded as lost. As it left the House, it provided for various reforms, such as the transmission of seeds, cuttings and blanks at a cent an ounce, and for dealers to send packages of newspapers at pro rata rates.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the bill to create a printing establishment has been signed by the President, but it is said he will remove Mr. Hart, the present Superintendent of Public Printing, who is designed as one of the parties to purchase a building and material, fearing that Mr. Hart would give the preference in the purchase to Mr. Wendell.

The Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—The Democratic delegates in this city, after caucussing all day relative to going to Baltimore, re-assembled at six o'clock this evening and adjourned till Monday.

Church Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Roman Catholic German Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Sixth and Spruce streets was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The valuable altar painting, the Crucifixion, alone was saved. Loss about $25,000. Insured about $10,000.

Fire in Rockford.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 25.—A fire broke out on Main street yesterday morning in an unoccupied building, owned by H. Kingsbury, burning that and two adjoining buildings. Loss about $4,000—partially insured. Fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New York Banks.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $400,568; do. specie, $750,632. Decrease in circulation, $49,671; do. in deposits, $187,341.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—A fire broke out last night in Terner & Co.'s hat store, 149 Main street. Loss $11,000. The adjoining buildings were slightly damaged.

The Illinois River.

LASALLE, Ill., June 25.—There is now but 20 inches of water on the bars and river still falling.

The Mississippi River.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 25.—There is 44 feet of water in the channel at this point.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

MANY LIVES LOST.

A Brutal Captain.

CAIRO, ILL., June 25.—The steamer Ben Lewis exploded her boiler and burnt in sight of Cairo this morning. A number of lives were lost. Capt. Nanson is missing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAIRO, ILL., June 25.—The bodies of Mrs. Williams and two children have been found. Three persons wounded, now at the St. Charles Hotel will probably die. The second clerk, two chambermaids, two stewards, the mail agent, the engineer, and five cabin passengers are missing. Some of the passengers of the Ben Lewis, who were picked out of the river after the explosion, took passage on the Bay City for St. Louis, but were put off by the Captain on the Missouri side, because they had no money to pay their passage.

Later from Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 25.—Further news from Pike's Peak is received this evening.

A band of Araphoe Indians have just returned from South Park, where they had a battle with the Utes, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. The Araphoes lost several lives, among whom is Little Raven, one of their chiefs. They also took a number of Utes prisoners.

News from the mines is unimportant. Some of the quartz mills do not answer expectations. It is feared they will prove failures. Mills which are in good order are crushing out from $500 to $700 per day. Business is increasing rapidly.

The Western Stage Company established a daily line of coaches to Mountain City, and Somers & Co. a tri-weekly line to Tarryall, Blue and the head waters of the Arkansas. Both lines have their coaches crowded with passengers.

Weather hot. Reported rain in the mountains every afternoon. It is very dry in the vicinity of Denver City.

From California.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 25.—The Pony Express with dates to June 8th arrived here to-day.

It was thought that the Indian war would soon be over, as the force now in the field will soon be able to subdue them or to drive them beyond the line where mining explorations are to be carried on.

Maj. Dodge, Indian agent for Western Utah, arrived in Carson Valley on the 5th inst. from Washington, where he had been to confer with the government as to the future management of the Indians in this section. He left yesterday for the scene of hostilities at Pyramid Lake.

It was the general opinion that the savages will have to be punished severely in order to bring them to terms. It was feared that they will not stand a fight, but retreat to the mountains, thus delaying the final issue, and probably leading to a protracted war. A messenger had arrived from the army reporting that the Indians had fled without an engagement. Col. Lander's road expedition had arrived in Honey Lake Valley and would immediately proceed to the seat of war.

Destructive Fire at Ligonier, Ind.

LIGONIER, Ind., June 25.—A destructive fire took place here yesterday morning, by which the principal business part of the town was destroyed. The losers are F. Beszel, harness shop, $1,000—no insurance; T. J. Hall, store and building, loss $800—no insurance; Sale & Zimmerman, dry goods, loss $1,000—no insurance; W. Carr, drug store, $2,000—no insurance; W. W. Maltby, hardware, $2,500—insured $1,000; E. Fenton, drygoods, $2,000—insured $1,000. Several others were losers in small amounts. Total loss about $12,000—insurance $4,000. A. C. Fisher and Theodore Lane were very badly injured by falling from a ladder on one of the buildings. Fisher has his arm crushed and his head badly injured. Lane his leg broken in two places.

Destructive Fire in Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., June 25.—A fire broke out this morning in Eason's boot and shoe store, Delaware street, and before its progress was stopped, burned twelve buildings on Delaware and Main streets, including the telegraph office. The principal losers are as follows: S. Norton, drugs, stock mostly saved; Eason, boot and shoe store, stock partly saved; B. Jones, merchant tailor, stock saved; John Purley jewelry, stock saved; Simon and Lemon Agnes tobacconists, stock mostly saved; Seaman & Harriman, clothing, stock saved; Mr. Hutchinson, boots and shoes, stock saved; R. E. Allen, drugs, stock mostly saved; Adams & Ludlam, attorneys, valuable library, damaged by removal. The buildings were wholly of wood. We will give losses and insurance to-morrow.

CAMPAIGN PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Republicans! The great campaign has commenced, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois leads the column of the Friends of Freedom. During the period that is before us the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will labor incessantly for his election and the triumph of the Republican cause. From our stand-point, in his own State, we shall be able to present facts and incidents which, will be of essential service in the great contest all over the United States.

The Campaign PRESS AND TRIBUNE will give a full and complete current history of the Presidential canvass, including reports of speeches, debates and mass meetings. It will also contain the general news of the day, telegraphic dispatches, copious correspondence, market reports, agricultural and other useful matter. Nothing will be omitted to render it a welcome sheet, and an efficient champion of the Republican cause.

TERMS OF THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY.

[illegible]

☞ Back numbers from May 24, including the Chicago Convention proceedings, furnished without extra cost.

TERMS OF THE CAMPAIGN TRI-WEEKLY.

[illegible]

☞ The Tri-Weekly contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

☞ Money in Registered Letters sent at our risk. Address PRESS & TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

Advertise in the Weekly Press and Tribune.

The Weekly edition of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE has reached 26,000 copies. It is the best advertising medium in the Northwest for Chicago merchants who want to reach tens of thousands of people in the rural districts and villages; for manufacturers of agricultural implements; for breeders of live stock; dealers in Western lands; publishers of books and periodicals; for nurserymen and dealers in seeds. The space devoted to advertising is limited. Rates moderate.

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BOARDING.—A gentleman, and his wife, or two gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and board at No. 12 Van Buren street.

BOARDING — Furnished Rooms and Board. Also, day board can be obtained at 57 Washington street.

BOARDING.—First-class Board- ing for three gentlemen, with rooms. Also a few day boarders can find a pleasant boarding place, by calling at 28 East Washington street, near Wabash avenue.

BOARD AT EVANSTON.— Pleasant accommodations in a private family, with large, airy and very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, through the summer months or for the year. Terms moderate. Apply at ... No. 33 South Water St.

BOARDING at 13 Adams street, close by Michigan avenue. The situation is one of the pleasantest in the city. Two front chambers, with board at a reasonable price, can be had if applied for soon. Gentlemen having rooms can be accommodated with good table board.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY AT THE BUSHNELL HOUSE, Beloit, Wis. This well known and popular Hotel will receive, as usual, families to board for the summer. ... A PLEASANT SUMMER HOUSE. ... A. A. KNOWLES, Manager. J. J. BUSHNELL, Proprietor.

DR. MUNDE'S WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, AT FLORENCE, MASS., (Near Northampton,) continues open throughout the year. ... "Dr. Munde's Water Cure establishment is the most eminent practitioner of the Water Cure that Germany has produced."—New York Tribune.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street. ...

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—... [illegible]

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, ... [illegible]

FRESH SHAD, Halibut, Haddock, Codfish, ... L. B. PLATT & CO.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, ... No. 230 Lake Street. C. G. WALLER & SON.

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TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, ... WM. LITTLE & CO., ...

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FIRE, MARINE, —AND— *LIFE INSURANCE.*

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300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

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This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded favor and popularity in this country. ... The Prince Imperial is imported only by us, we being the sole Agents of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., in this country.

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: John L. Scripps, William Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

MR. COLLYER'S REPORT.

We print this morning the second report of Rev. Robt. Collyer, to the Treasurer of the Relief Fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the great tornado. It tells but a small part of the story of the calamity which visited the fairest portion of our State and left death and destruction in its train; but no right-minded man can read it and not be touched with thankfulness that Chicago has done so much for the mitigation of lesser effects of the disaster. The fervent prayers of the hundreds to whom her bounty has gone, and the consciousness of having done a good act, must be her reward.

We are yet without any reliable statistics giving the loss of life which the tornado occasioned; but from notes we have kept in examining the local papers, we assume that the dead will not number less than 200; that the wounded are double that number, of whom few will die from the effect of their injuries; and that the loss of property, in houses, growing crops, furniture and the appurtenances of the household, and domestic animals, will exceed $1,125,000. We hope to be able to verify our estimates by further information, which we again solicit from those who can give it.

TALL SWEARING.

Up to yesterday morning the Douglas men pretended to believe that Breckinridge and Lane would not accept. But when the morning dispatches were read, their mortification knew no bounds. Such swearing has never been heard before. Their execrations were intensely bitter, and would have sunk any set of men whose character for "total depravity" was not already fully established. In such hot weather their condition was truly deplorable. The cool, bracing breezes from the lake in the afternoon had a most salutary effect. But the evening dispatches bringing the declination of Fitzpatrick, the rejoicings of the "Nationals" at Washington, the secession of the Boston *Post*, and Frank Pierce's repudiation of Douglas and his Rump Convention were received in sullen despair. Alas, for the valiant squatter sovereign! few are now so poor as to do him reverence. Let his miserable humbug be buried out of sight among the rubbish of the past.

FITZPATRICK DECLINES.

The foregone determination of the Southern Democracy to slaughter Douglas at all hazards and compel the party to an acceptance of their dogmas, is seen in the refusal of Fitzpatrick to run for the Vice Presidency on the Squatter Sovereignty ticket. But his declination does not lift from the shoulders of Douglas' friends the responsibility of nominating for the second office in the government, a Lecomptonite and a supporter of the Davis Slave Code resolutions. Their willingness to sacrifice their principles to the demand of expediency is proved.

We know nothing of Herschel V. Johnson, who is named as Mr. Fitzpatrick's successor, but it is fair to presume from his locality and his political affiliations that he is not a whit preferable to Jeff. Davis or Lamar. We have, then, a ticket with a squatter sovereign at the head and a slave code man at the tail—Douglas who blathers for a roundabout, indirect method of territorial government, by some regulation of what he holds to be the Constitution of the United States, and Johnson who insists on Congressional intervention, so that it is in behalf of slavery. We take it that no difficulty will be experienced in wiping that ticket out.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past week compare with those of the week previous as follows:

[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that there is an increase in the receipts of corn of 171,000 bushels, and of wheat 18,000 bushels. The farmers having secured their crops in the ground, are freely marketing their surplus grain; and what is in the country will probably be sent forward now without delay. The receipts of corn last week were the heaviest of the season.

The total receipts and shipments of flour and grain since the 1st of January, compared with 1859 as follows:

[illegible]

The Flour market during the past week was inactive and without material change. Wheat advanced 6a7c during the week. Corn declined a half cent. Oats steady. Rye and Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet but firm.

Wants to Think About it.

The Madison *Argus* and *Democrat*, the central organ of our Wisconsin Democracy, is in doubt what to do. The following extracts show what its wishes are:

The conspicuous ability, the lofty patriotism, the unblemished character and statesmanship of John C. Breckinridge render him a candidate fit for the Democracy to support, and a statesman for the nation to crown with honors. We are strongly disposed to raise his name at once, and announce that we do battle under his leadership. We should be proud to fight under so gallant a captain, though we fought alone, and were our own feelings alone to be consulted, we should not hesitate.

Breckinridge comes before the people with one advantage. He is untrammeled by any burdensome and offensive platform. His approved integrity and accomplished statesmanship, are the guarantees he offers. In him we are willing to abide. He is not committed by either a pledge to a slave code or a denouncement of Squatter Sovereignty. He gallantly came to Douglas' support, when he ran for Senator in 1858 against Lincoln, and his letter of the Vice President doubtless exerted an influence sufficiently powerful to have decided that evenly balanced and nearly drawn battle.

From this expression of our views, our course should all the present candidates remain in the field, and should the canvass assume no new phase—may be clearly inferred. But still hoping that matters may be so compromised as to leave but one ticket in the field, and from the causes we have mentioned, we have decided to await the events of the few weeks to come.

For Breckinridge.

A special Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The Richmond *Enquirer* hoists the names of Breckinridge and Lane. This example will be followed by most of the Virginia papers. The nomination of Breckinridge took the Douglas men by surprise, and is the occasion of great lamentations and objurgations. Dickinson, of New York supports the Seceders. In a letter to a friend he declares that he will support the ticket if he is the only man in New York to do so. John Cochrane would give half what he is worth, not to have made the speech he did endorsing Douglas.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

A Philadelphia paper speaks of a "split rot" in the Democratic party. The "split" existed no doubt, but we do not think it a dry rot; it certainly was not so at Baltimore. It is known that liquids entered largely into the composition of the material that brought about the final dissolution of that corrupt and rotten body.

The nomination of Lane for the Vice Presidency is an outrage upon the intelligence of the country. He is absolutely unfit, and grossly incompetent for the post.—*Buffalo Republic.*

Then you had better help to elect Hannibal, for it is pretty certain that either the Republican candidate or Lane will be our next President. To that the division of the Democracy has reduced the contest.

Our neighbor of the *Volksfreund* of the ratification article on the nomination of Douglas, with the motto "Doug and Fitz." ... The "Little Giant" ... "fits" will help him into it.

Since the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, Republicans have been called rail splitters; since the split of the Democracy at Baltimore, the members of that party have become ...

☞ Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, ... B. Crocker, New York; Capt. A. ..., Army; Judge Davis, Bloomington, ... Tremont House yesterday.